

12/2 6-32  
K E Y  
TO THE  
FRENCH LANGUAGE;  
OR,  
POCKET-COMPANION

FOR  
Those who wish to Speak, Spell, Write, and Translate,  
With Ease, Expedition, and Correctness.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I. containing 108 Examples of the different Modes of rendering the most familiar English Words (alphabetically arranged) into French; after a new Manner, in the Nature of School-Copies.

PART II. containing Rules or Explanations of those Examples.

PART III. containing a short View of the Eight Parts of Speech, with References to the Examples; which renders the whole clear, comprehensive, and pleasant to the Learner.

Calculated no less for the Use of Schools and private Pupils, than for the Public at large, as a short Road to the Knowledge of Grammar, and a certain Guide to the Acquaintance with Authors.

Dedicated to her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

L O N D O N :

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MDCCLXXXII.





# ADDRESS TO THE READER,

WITH

## DIRECTIONS for using this KEY to the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**I**T may *seem* presumptuous at this period, when French Grammars are so numerous, and from long *usage* the established vehicles of learning, both in our schools and with private tutors, to offer a new mode of assisting persons of every age and sex in the easy and speedy acquisition of that polite and almost universal Language. But, however capable Grammars may be of *teaching*, the progress is *slow*, the application *severe*, and the lessons *puzzling*, to all those who have not had the benefit of a regular or grammatical education.

The Author, therefore, or, perhaps more properly, Compiler of this little Work, persuades himself, that it will be highly acceptable with the *many*, however despised by the learned *few*,

who disdain to let their pupils quit the *high road* of Science, intricate and tedious as it is, however the beautiful simplicity of the *shorter* walks solicits their attention to a pleasing diminution of their labours.

But to be serious, there can be little doubt that those who know the English and Latin Grammars will be pleased to see the French Language in so easy a dress, so *degagée* as it now appears; and those whose sex or situation have excluded them from a grammatical education, will be delighted to *feel* the way smoothed before them, when they behold the Grammar phrases exchanged for such familiar expressions, as at once *convey* the meaning of the former, and are adapted to their sense of things.

It may, perhaps, be objected by some, that the Rules herein presented are not *new*, or the work *original*; But it should be remembered, that the Rules for speaking, writing, and translating a Language, like *facts*, are always the same in themselves, and owe their merit merely to the usefulness of their selection, and

the

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the conciseness and perspicuity of their formation and arrangement: and surely it will be allowed, that a work which gives in so small a compass what has hitherto been diffused through volumes of considerable bulk, and unites the several desirable attainments of spelling, writing, speaking, and translating the French language, which has heretofore been found so tedious and laborious a task to the learner, must have superior claims to approbation.

The first part of the Work is intended to be written out, in certain portions, in school-copies; by which method all the rules of the French Language for speaking, spelling, &c. will be acquired by young scholars, while they suppose they are only learning to write: for the mind will no sooner begin to operate, than references will be made by the inquisitive pupils from the Examples to the Explanations, and thence to the several Parts of Speech; and they will rejoice to discover, that, with this book in their hands, their Grammar lessons lose all their difficulty, their exercises are rendered pleasing, and translating no longer a terror or fatigue to the spirits; nay,



that, by an acquaintance with its contents, they can converse with readiness with their school-fellows, and, if called upon, not only *construe*, but *parse*, or grammatically explain, every sentence they read. Masters and mistresses will also find their labour lessened, their reputation augmented, by means of this book: for children will easily comprehend the instructions given them, and no longer be sent home proud of a few foreign phrases, which, like a parrot, they have got by *rote*, and which, parrot-like, if not *held* in their memory by frequent repetitions, they must soon lose every trace of. By this method, even the Lord's Prayer, the grace before and after meat, with instead of being a *tax* on the memory, become so many illustrations of the several parts of speech, together with every other lesson given by way of task or exercise to the young scholar.—Nor will this book be less useful at home than at school, in age than in infancy, to those who wish to retain a Language they have *already* learned, but have no opportunity of practising, or to acquire a Language totally unknown to them: for, to the former, it will render French

writers

writers always intelligible, and enable them agreeably to fill up those hours of entertainment they now spend in turning over dictionaries; and, to the latter, it will be a guide to the knowledge of the French language in general.—Moreover, as the ultimate proof of its merit, persons may travel with this book in their pockets into France, though wholly unacquainted with the language of the country, and be able to make themselves understood in whatever intercourse they chuse to have with its inhabitants. And, indeed, it is chiefly on this account, that a Vocabulary or List of the most useful Nouns, or Names of Things, is subjoined; for, as this work is rather intended for a *Key* to our Grammars than to supplant them, the needful in that respect would have been amply supplied without such addition.

As for the pronounciation, the author of this little work is so well convinced of the impossibility of *conveying* a knowledge of it by written rules, that he has not even attempted it. The learning to sound a language implies an inter-

course between parties inclined to *teach* and disposed to be *taught*; for those who never had, or have not, an opportunity of hearing a language articulated, will have little inclination to articulate it, and trust alone to their own judgment for the propriety thereof. Besides, this practical knowledge is easily acquired in England, where no county is without French masters.

That a work of this kind was greatly wanted will not be denied;—a work of simplicity, precision, and conciseness. *Multum in parvo* is, therefore, justly the motto of a performance that holds out whatever instruction or assistance whole volumes can boast of within the limits of a half-hour's reading.

Thus much it was necessary to say of the author's inducements and plan. Every individual that peruses the Work will judge for themselves of the execution; but, as he does not seek to enter the list with any one, to overturn established customs,



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customs, or impeach approved methods of teaching, but to enlighten and encourage the young pupil, he hopes the rod of Criticism will not be uplifted against him, or that any son of Science will so far degrade himself as to break a fly on the wheel.

Pocket-books, he begs leave to add, are commodious, nay fashionable things: may not, then, children, ladies, travellers, &c. be tempted to substitute this Pocket-companion or Guide to the French Language, for those which are only calculated to reflect what they *have been* during the past year, in their round of engagements, amusements, &c. &c.?

# ADDRESS TO THE READER

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# Key to the French Language,

&c.

## PART I.

A.

I.

Combien de fois *la* semaine ?  
Combien *la* verge ?  
Combien la vendez-vous l'once ?

Il y a *une* telle presse.  
*Une* si grande assemblée de gens.

2.

S'il a *quelqu'* ami.  
Avez-vous *de* l'argent ?  
*En* avez-vous ?

I.

How many times *a* week ?  
How much *a* yard ?  
How do you sell that *an* ounce ?

There is *such* a crowd.  
*So* great *a* concourse of people.

2.

If he has *any* friend.  
Have you *any* money ?  
Have you *any* ?



3.  
Elle a beaucoup de beauté.  
Il a peu d'esprit.  
Plus de cinq cents livres.

3.  
She has much beauty.  
He has little wit.  
More than five hundred pounds.

4.  
Nous buvons de mauvais vin.  
Il a de fort mauvaise bière.  
Je bois du vin rouge.  
Une maison vuide.  
Un livre François.  
Des pommes pourries.

4.  
We drink bad wine.  
He has very bad beer.  
I drink red wine.  
An empty house.  
A French book.  
Rotten apples.

5.  
Je vais à l'église.  
Dieu donna l'entendement aux  
hommes, la vivacité au feu.  
J'écrirai à Monseigneur.  
Il demeure à York.  
Je vous verrai ce soir.  
Il reviendra à midi.  
Sechez cela au (ou devant le) feu.  
Il le fit par votre ordre.  
Chez moi, chez lui, chez elle,  
chez nous, chez vous, chez  
Madame.

5.  
I go to church.  
God gave understanding to  
men, quickness to fire.  
I will write to my Lord.  
He lives at York.  
I shall see you at night.  
He will return at noon.  
Dry this at the fire.  
He did it at (by) your order.  
At home, to my house, his  
house, her house, your house,  
Madam's house.

chez

*Chez mon père.*  
*De chez moi.*  
*Je m'en réjouis.*  
*Elle s'en étonne.*

*My father's house.*  
*From my house.*  
*I rejoice ( myself ) at it.*  
*She wonders ( herself ) at it.*

6.

*Ira-t-il ; le donne-t-il ?*  
*Que pense-t-on ?*  
*Vend-on de bon vin ici ?*  
*Ce que l'on dit est vrai.*  
*Si l'on vient demain.*  
*On trouve ici toujours d'excellent drap.*  
*Pourroit-on les voir, Monsieur ?*  
*Peut-on vous demander ?*  
*La cloche sonne, & on ne l'écoute point.*

6.  
*Will he go ; does he give it ?*  
*What do they think ?*  
*Do they sell good wine here ?*  
*What they say is true.*  
*If they come to-morrow.*  
*Here is always very good cloth.*  
*May I see them, Sir ?*  
*May a body ask you ?*  
*The bell rings, and no body hears.*

7.

*J'ai froid ; J'ai soif.*  
*J'ai faim.*  
*Il vaut mieux avoir soif que faim.*  
*Où allez-vous.*  
*Il vient ; ils s'en vont.*

7.  
*I am cold ; I am dry.*  
*I am hungry.*  
*It is better to be dry than to be hungry.*  
*Where are you going.*  
*He is coming ; they are going, or they go.*

Je

Je *dois* aller à Rome.

I *am* to go to Rome.

8.

8.

*Aussi* bien *que* vous.

*As* well *as* you.

Il est *aussi* riche *qu'* il étoit  
auparavant.

He is *as* rich *as* he was be-  
fore.

*Autant* d'esprit *que* de beauté.

*As* much wit *as* beauty.

*Autant* *qu'* il vous plaît.

*As* much *as* you please.

*Autant* de blessés *que* de tués.

*As* many wounded *as* killed.

9.

9.

Il est *environ* cinq heures.

It is *about* five o'clock.

Il étoit ici *sur* les deux heures.

He was here *about* two o'clock.

Elle partit d'ici *sur* le soir.

She went hence *about* night.

Il partit d'ici hier *sur* le midi.

He went hence yesterday *about*  
noon.

Courez *autour* du jardin.

Run *about* the garden.

Il y a une presse *autour* d'elle.

There is a crowd *about* her.

Ils viennent à l'*entour* de moi.

They come *about* me.

J'y suis *après*.

I am *about* it.

Il est *après* à acheter un cheval.

He is *about* buying a horse.

Je parle *touchant* (ou *de*) vos  
affaires.

I speak *about* your business.

Je n'ai pas d'argent *sur* moi.

I have no money *about* me.

Il demeure *vers* la Tour.

He lives *about* the Tower.

C'est



C'est *proche* le Strand.  
 Où est-ce ?  
 Elle en donna cent livres, ou à  
*pou près*.  
 Je vis York et *ses* (ou *les*) *environs*.  
 Il vient de la campagne et des  
*environs*.  
 Allez à vos affaires.

It is *about* the Strand.  
*Whereabouts* is it ?  
 She gave a hundred pounds for  
 it, or *thereabouts*.  
 I saw York and *thereabouts*.  
 He comes from the country and  
*thereabouts*.  
 Go *about* your business.

10.

Demandez à madame.  
 Demandez à Guillaume.  
 Elle les demande.

10

Ask the lady.  
 Ask William.  
 She asks for them.

11.

Combien de tems y-a-t-il ?  
 Il y a six ans que j'étois chez  
 lui.

11

How long ago ?  
 Six years ago I was at his  
 house.

12.

J'ai été à Chelsea *plus d'une*  
 semaine.

12

I have been at Chelsea *above*  
 a week.

B

13.

Portez ces lettres chez moi.

13

Bring these letters to my house.  
*Apportez*

Apportez de l'eau.  
Emportez mon just au corps de  
chez lui.  
Menez le cheval à l'écurie.  
Amenez votre femme.

Bring her some water.  
Bring away my coat from his  
house.  
Bring the horse to the stable.  
Bring her to your wife.

Ceci est meilleur que cela.  
J'aime mieux le vin que le  
bière.

This is better than that.  
I love wine better than beer.

Je me porte mieux. (ou je suis  
mieux).

I am better in health.

Je dois aller à Windfor, mais  
je n'ai point d'argent.

I am to go to Windfor, but I  
have no money.

Je n'ai que du pain et du  
beurre à manger.

I have but bread and butter to  
eat.

Il n'a que cela à diner.

He has but that for dinner.

Avant qu'il aille.

Before he goes.

Avant que de le rencontrer.

Before meeting him.

Avant que de commencer à  
lire.

Before we begin to read.

Il a fait bâtir cette maison.

He built that house, or he caused that house to be built.

Il lui fit couper la tête.

He caused his head to be cut off.

Il est huit heures.

It is eight o'clock.

Il est sept heures & trois quarts.

It is three quarters after seven o'clock.

Il est deux heures et demi

It is half an hour after two o'clock.

Il est cinq heures & quart.

It is a quarter past five o'clock.

Il est dix heures moins un quart.

It wants a quarter of ten o'clock.

D

Court-il ? Ils confessoient.

Does he run ? They did confess.

Je le fais. Il le fesoit.

I do it. He did it.

Je le vis hier.

I saw him yesterday.

Le Roi prit Namur l'année passée.

The King took (or did take) Namur last year.



21

*Je desiré que vous le fassiez.*  
*Vous desiréz les voir.*  
*Je desirerois qu'il vint.*

21

*I desiré you to do it.*  
*You desiré to see them.*  
*I would have him come.*

22

*Comment vous portez vous.*  
*Je me porte fort bien.*  
*Comment se porte madame*  
*votre mère.*

22

*How do you do.*  
*I do (or I am) very well.*  
*How does your mother.*

23

*Elle se porte fort bien.*  
*Je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne.*

23

*She is (or does) very well.*  
*I doubt not but he will come.*

## E

24

*Avez - vous dejeuné, diné,*  
*soupié ?*

24

*Have you eat your breakfast,*  
*dinner, or supper ; or have you*  
*breakfasted, dined, supped ?*

25

*Nous en avons assez.*  
*J'ai assez d'affaires.*

25

*We have enough.*  
*I have business enough.*

De Jaques. Jus de lemon.

From James. Lemon juice, or  
juice of lemon.

27

Nous n'avons garde de faire  
celà.

We will be far from doing it,  
or on our guard not to do it.

28

Je crains qu'il ne le fasse.  
De peur qu'il ne vienne.

I fear he will do it.  
For fear he comes.

29

Je ne me soucie de personne ;  
et personne ne se soucie  
de moi.

I care for nobody ; and no-  
body cares for me.

Je me soucie de l'avenir.  
Je vous suis obligé de la  
civilité.

He cares for the future.  
I am obliged to you for the  
kindness.

G

30

A-t-elle des cerises ?

Has she got any cherries ?

30

31.

31.

Il a un *bon* cheval.Cette pluie fait *grand bien* (ou  
très bien du bien).

Cela ne vaut rien.

31.

He has a *good* horse.This rain does *much* good.

It is good for nothing.

32.

Celui qui étudie, apprend.

Celui-là se dépêche qui court.

32.

He who studies, learns.

He makes haste *that* runs.

33.

C'est un homme d'affaires.

Il est homme d'affaires.

33.

He is a man of business.

34.

Si je n'eusse été un fou.

J'aimerois mieux aller à pied  
qu'à cheval.Ils aimeroient mieux boire le vin  
que la bière.

34.

If I had not been a fool.

I had rather go on foot than on  
horse-back.They had rather drink wine  
than beer.

35.

Ils ne sauroient qu'y faire.

35.

They cannot help it.



36. *Chez moi, &c. See Example 5.*

36. *My home, or house, &c. See Example 5.*

37. *Quel age a-t-il ?*

37. *How old is he ?*

*Il a treize ans.*

*He is thirteen years old.*

*Combien d'argent a-t-elle ?*

*How much money has she ?*

*Combien de fois la semaine ?*

*How many times a week ?*

*Combien de tems y a-t-il depuis votre retour ?*

*How long is it since your return ?*

*Que la vertu est belle !*

*How beautiful is virtue !*

*Que veut dire ceci !*

*How now !*

*Dites moi le moyen de le faire.*

*Tell me how I can do it.*

I

38. *L'an quatre vingts dix neuf.*

38. *In the year 99.*

*Le matin.*

*In the morning.*

*Il partira dans une semaine.*

*He will depart in a week.*

*Le meilleur du monde.*

*The best in the world.*

*La plus belle femme d'Angleterre.*

*The finest woman in England.*

*Il est à la campagne.*

*He is in the country.*

Mettez

Mettez les chevaux *au* carrosse.

Il s'étrangla *en* mangeant.

Il est *en* Italie.

Elle va *en* Espagne.

Il alla *en* dix jours *en* Allemagne.

Il est *dans* la chambre.

<sup>39</sup> Je lis. Lis-je ?

C'est moi. ç'a été moi.

<sup>40</sup> Je jouis *de* la liberté.

Il jouit *d'*elle (ou il *en* jouit).

<sup>41</sup> Il fait froid. Il fait sec.

Le tems *est* chaud.

Le tems *est* beau.

Quel tems *fait-il* ?

Il fait mouillé.

Les rues *sont* salies.

Put the horses *in* the coach.

He was choaked *in* eating.

He is *in* Italy.

She goes *to* Spain.

He went *in* ten days *to* Germany.

He is *in* the room.

<sup>39</sup> I read. Do *V* read ?

It is *I*. It has been *I*.

<sup>40</sup> I enjoy *the* liberty.

He enjoys *her* (or *it*).

<sup>41</sup> It is cold. It is dry.

The weather *is* hot.

The weather *is* fair.

What weather *is it* ?

It is wet.

The streets *are* dirty.

*Il est tems. C'est le tems.  
Il étoit vrai. C'étoit la vérité.  
Il étoit cinq heures  
Étoit-ce ma faute?  
A-ce été moi?  
Que voulez-vous en faire?  
Combien y-a-t-il depuis la mort  
de la reine Anne?  
Il-y-a cinq ans.  
Ils en ont donnés un ecu.  
Prenez y garde.*

*It is time. It is the time.  
It was true. It was the truth  
It was five o'clock.  
Was it my fault?  
Has it been I?  
What will you make of it?  
How long is it since Queen  
Ann died?  
It is five years.  
They gave a crown for it.  
Look to it.*

42.

*Je l'ai vu aujourd'hui.  
Nous avons eu de la pluie cette  
semaine.*

42.

*I saw him to-day.  
We had rain this week.*

43.

*Je m'en vais y aller.  
Je vais lui parler.  
Il vient d'y aller.  
Il vient de mourir (ou il ne fait  
que mourir).*

43.

*I am going there just now.  
I will speak to him just now.  
He is gone there just now.  
He is just now dead.*



Elle vient de venir, ou elle ne  
fait que venir.

44.

Il a beau parler,  
Elle a beau travailler.

45.

Si vous voulez venir,  
Demandez-vous si je viendrai?

46.

Difficile à lire.  
Il n'y a rien à remarquer.

Le manger et le boire font vivre  
l'homme.

47.

Connoissent-ils Monsieur — ?  
Connoissez-vous ce chien ?  
Je connois la maison.  
Savez-vous écrire ?  
Sait-il sa leçon ?  
Il la fait bien.

She is just now come,

44.

He speaks in vain,  
She works in vain.

45.

If you will come,  
Do you ask if I shall come ?

46.

Hard to be read.  
There is nothing to be taken no-  
tice of.  
Eating and drinking make men  
live.

K

47.

Do they know Mr. — ?  
Do you know this dog ?  
I know the house.  
Do you know how to write ?  
Does he know his lesson ?  
He knows it well.

# FRENCH LANGUAGE.

25

48

Comment trouvez-vous mon vin ?

48

How do you like my wine ?

49

Je demeure dans la cité.  
Il a vécu dix mois.

49

I live in the city.  
He has lived ten months.

Avez-vous encore pere et mere ?

Are your father and mother still living.

50

Cette table est trop longue.  
Vous demeurez long tems.  
Combien de tems demurerai-je ?

50

This table is too long.  
You stay too long.  
How long shall I stay ?

51

Donnez moi un petit morceau.  
Il demeure dans une petite maison.

51

Give me a little bit.  
He lives in a little house.

J'ai peu d'argent comptant.  
Il n'a guere de debit.

I have very little ready money.  
He has little or no trade.

52

Laissez moi dormir.

52

Let me sleep.

B

Allons

*Allons chez elle.*

*Presentons-nous devant lui.*

81

*Let us go to her house.*

*Let us come before his face.*

82

M.

53

*Puis-je parler ?*

*Vous le pouvez.*

*Il m'a prié qu'il pût venir.*

*Je souhaitois qu'il le pût faire.*

*Ils pouvoient l'avoir vu.*

83

54

*Il faut qu'il le fasse.*

*Faut-il que je la voie ?*

55

*Ma maison est de beaucoup plus  
large que la vôtre.*

56

*Je me lave les mains.*

*J'ai mal à la tête.*

84

53

*May I speak ?*

*That you may come to see me.*

*He prayed that he might come.*

*I wished he might do it.*

*They might have seen him.*

85

54

*He must do it.*

*Must I see her ?*

55

*My house is much larger than  
yours.*

56

*I wash my hands.*

*My head aches.*

86



*Le pain, le beurre, et les œufs,*  
sont bons.

*J'ai soif.*  
*Monseigneur l'Evêque de Ro-*  
*chester, Doyen de Westmin-*  
*ster.*

*Thomas, Evêque de Rochester,*  
*Doyen de Westminster.*

*La Tamise est riche.*

*Le Mont Etna brûle.*

*L'Italie est agréable.*

*Il est en Espagne.*

*Elle vient de France.*

*J'aime le feu.*

*Il est pour la gloire.*

*Les chiens évitent les coups.*

*Dix livres. Vingt hommes.*

*Trois cens et un soldats.*

*Le cinquième. Le vingtième.*

*Henri Quatre.*

*Guillaume Trois.*

*S'il est pauvre, je le suis aussi.*

N.

*Bread, butter, and eggs, are*  
*good.*

*I am dry.*  
*My Lord Bishop of Rochester,*  
*Dean of Westminster.*

*Thomas, Bishop of Rochester,*  
*Dean of Westminster.*

*The Thames is rich.*

*Mount Etna burns.*

*Italy is agreeable.*

*He is in Spain.*

*She comes from France.*

*I love fire.*

*He is for glory.*

*Dogs shun blows.*

*Ten pounds. Twenty men.*

*Three hundred and one soldiers.*

*The fifth. The twentieth.*

*Henry Four (or the Fourth).*

*William Three (or the Third).*

*If he is poor, I am so also.*

B 2

Vous

Vous êtes la maitresse, et je ne la suis pas. You are the mistress, and not I.

La Gazette est-elle venue? Is the Gazette come?

Jean est-il allé? Is John gone?

Son pere se porte-t-il bien? Is his father well?

La Reine va-t-elle à la comédie? Does the queen go to the play

ce soir? to-night?

58

Où ou non.

Point d'argent, point de Suisse.

Pas encore.

Je ne le fais pas faire.

Nous ne l'avons pas trouvé.

Nous n'avons vu personne.

Elle n'a point de mémoire.

Elle n'a rien de bon.

Il n'a guere d'esprit.

Ils n'ont ni ami ni argent.

Je ne l'aimai jamais.

Je crois que non.

Il pense que non.

Dites que non.

Rien n'est si honteux.

58

Yes or no.

No money, no Swiss.

Not yet.

I can not do it.

We have not found him.

We have seen no body.

She has no memory.

She has nothing good.

He has little (or not much) wit.

They have neither friends nor

money.

I never loved him.

I believe not.

He thinks not.

Say no.

Nothing is so shameful.

Pas

*Pas un (ou personne) ne vous servira mieux que lui.* *No one will serve you better than he.*

*Jamais je ne le vis.* *Never did I see him.*

*Je vous prie de ne pas venir.* *I pray you not to come.*

*Il se propose de ne rien dire.* *He intends to say nothing.*

*Ils s'accordent de ne jamais parler.* *They agree never to speak.*

*Il n'a personne pour l'aider.* *He has nobody to help him.*

*Ne le lui pas dire est trop.* *Not to tell it him is too much.*

*Il a promis de n'en jamais parler.* *He has promised never to speak of it.*

59

*Avez-vous des bijoux, madame?* *Have you any jewels, madam?*

*Je n'en ai point.* *I have none.*

*Personne (pas un, aucun) ne vous servira mieux que cette dame-là.* *None will serve you better than that lady.*

60

*Un livre nouveau.* *A new (written) book.*

*Un livre neuf.* *A new (bound) book.*

61

*Comment vous appelez-vous?* *What is your name?*

*Il ou elle s'appelle —.* *His or her name is —.*



62

Apportez de la bière.  
 La force de l'homme.  
 De ma mere. De Jaques.  
 Jus de limon.  
 Dont je ne fais pas le nom.  
 La maniere dont il se sert.  
 De qui le savez-vous?  
 A qui est ce livre?  
 A qui le donnent-ils?

O.

62

Bring some beer.  
 Man's strength.  
 Of my mother. Of Jaques.  
 Lemon juice (or juice of lemon).  
 Whose name I know not.  
 The manner which he uses.  
 Of whom do you know it?  
 Whose book is this?  
 To whom do they give it?

63

Je vous verrai Dimanche prochain.  
 Il donne sa fille en mariage le  
 jour de Pâque.  
 Le premier jour de Mars.

P

63

I shall see you on Sunday next.  
 He marries his daughter on  
 Easter-day.  
 On the kalends of March.

64

Le lever du soleil.  
 Au lever du roi.  
 Je ne l'ai pas vu.  
 Je l'ai connu fort bien.

P

64

The rising of the sun.  
 At the king's rising.  
 I have not seen him.  
 I have known him well.

La

**La beauté est morte.**

**Ne l'avez-vous pas vu.**

**Je ne les ai pas vus.**

**Je l'entends crier.**

**Je le lui ai fait savoir.**

**The beauty is dead.**

**Have you not seen her?**

**I have not seen them.**

**I hear him crying.**

**I made it known to him.**

65

**Je vous le donne.**

**Je ne vous le prête pas.**

**Montrez le moi.**

**Ne me le dites pas.**

**Né l'envoyez point ici.**

**Va-t-il ?**

**Viendra-t-elle demain ?**

**Me l'envoye-t-il ?**

**Ne me le prête-t-il pas ?**

**Ne parlent-ils point ?**

**I give it you.**

**I do not lend it you.**

**Shew it me.**

**Do not tell it me.**

**Don't send him here.**

**Does he go ?**

**Will she come to-morrow ?**

**Does he send it me ?**

**Does he not lend it me ?**

**Don't they speak ?**

66

**J'y gagne.**

**Il y a long tems qu'ils y sont.**

**Lisez-y. J'y consens.**

**Elle n'y a rien perdue.**

**Qu'il y prenne garde.**

**I get by it.**

**They have been there a long time.**

**Read here. I agree to it.**

**She lost nothing by it.**

**Let him look to it.**

Tout ce qui y est.  
 Etiez-vous à la comédie hier  
 au soir?  
 J'y étois.

67

J'en suis fâché.

Je m'en réjouis.

En avez-vous?

Elle s'en étonne.

Parlons en.

J'en ai. Achetons en.

J'en reçu d'elle.

Je m'en souviens.

J'en suis bien aise.

68

Les choses se font doucement.

Les livres se vendent ici (ou il  
 s vend ici des livres).

Le pain se fait.

Il se trouve des hommes.

69

Je vous ferai raison.

Que je lui fasse raison.

All that is in it.

Was you at the play last night?

Yes, I was there.

67

I am sorry for it.

I rejoice (myself) at it.

Have you some?

She wonders (herself) at it.

Let us speak of it.

I have some. Let's buy some.

I received it from her.

I remember it.

I am very glad of it.

68

Things are doing slowly.

Books are sold here.

68

Bread is made.

Men are found.

69

I'll pledge you.

Let me pledge him.



70  
Le peuple d'Angleterre.

Il y avoit beaucoup de monde  
(ou de gens) dans le Parc.

Plusieurs personnes vinrent nous  
voir.

Après que je vous vis.

Après vous avoir vû.

Depuis qu'elle vous vit.

70  
The people of England.

There were many people in the  
Park.

Several people came to see  
us.

After I saw you.

After having seen him.

Since she saw you.

72  
Je jouïs de la liberté.

Je vous remercie du livre.

Nous l'en remercions.

Elle se défie de la compagnie.

Nous nous moquons de lui (ou  
nous nous en moquons).

Je me dépêche. Il se tue.

Comment se porte-t-elle?

72  
I enjoy liberty.

I thank you for the book.

We thank her for it.

She distrusts the company.

We laugh at him.

I make haste. He kills himself.

How does she do?

*Ils se promènent.*

*Se lever de bon heure est sain.*

*Il s'est étonné de la folie.*

*Ils se moquent de nous.*

73

*Faites mes complimens à mon bon ami.*

*Ils faisoient leurs baisemains (ou ils lui faisoient leurs complimens).*

*They are walking.*

*To rise betimes is wholesome.*

*He has wondered at the folly.*

*They laugh at us.*

73

*Remember me to my good friends.*

*They remembered themselves to him.*

S.

74

*Le pain, le beurre, et les œufs, sont bons.*

74

*Bread, butter, and eggs, are good.*

75

*Je vends du vin.*

*Apportez de la bière.*

*Les uns disent qu'il est mort.*

*En avez-vous ?*

75

*I sell wine.*

*Bring some beer.*

*Some say he is dead.*

*Have you some ?*

76

*Celle apprend qui étudie.*

76

*She learns who studies.*

77

77

*Vous devriez aller le voir.*  
*Ils devraient l'avoir fait.*

78

*J'irai Dimanche prochain à*  
*l'église de St. Paul.*

*Quand viendra-t-il ?*

*Je vous ordonne d'écrire une*  
*lettre, et vous l'écrirez.*

*Il ne viendra point.*

*Il viendra.*

79

*Il a tant d'argent qu'il ne fait*  
*qu'en faire.*

*Pas tant que vous.*

*Tant que viennent.*

*Je pense ainsi.*

*Ainsi les hommes se trompent.*

*On le dit ainsi.*

*Il est si difficile.*

77

*You should go to see him.*  
*They should have done it.*

78

*I shall (or will) go to St. Paul's*  
*church next Sunday.*

*When will he come ?*

*I bid you write a letter; and you*  
*shall.*

*He will not come.*

*He will.*

79

*He has so much money that he*  
*does not know what to do*  
*with it.*

*Not so much as you.*

*So many as came.*

*I think so.*

*So men mistake.*

*They say so.*

*It is so hard.*



Il est tel que vous dites.

Je crois qu'oui.

Peut être qu'oui.

Une telle presse.

Vivons de fort (ou de manière)

que nous n'ayons point de

crainte du châtimement.

It is as you say.

I believe so.

It may be so.

So great a crowd.

Let us live so as (or in such a

manner as) to have no fear of

punishment.

80

Depuis votre retour.

Depuis que vous fûtes ici.

Vu qu' (ou puis qu') il est ainsi.

80

Since your return.

Since you was here.

Since it is so, or seeing that.

81

Je vous baise les mains.

81

I am your servant.

82

Mon pere. Ses amis.

82

My father. His friends.

83

Je vous remercie du livre.

83

I thank you for the book.

84

84

Je vais à l'église.  
 Il va en Italie.  
 Elle est venue en ville.  
 J'écrirai à Monseigneur.  
 Ce soir. A midi.  
 J'irai le chercher.  
 Ils aiment manger avec nous.  
 Il ose se battre avec lui.  
 Ils viennent dîner avec nous.  
 Il est digne de parler.  
 Elle m'empêche d'aller.  
 Digne d'être vu.  
 J'ai quelque chose à vous dire.  
 C'est à lui à parler.  
 J'ai de la peine à le faire.  
 J'achete du drap pour faire un  
 just au corps.  
 Il prit une épée pour le tuer.

85

Cet homme, Ce garçon lit.  
 Je crois qu'il ira.  
 Donnez-moi cela.

84

I go to church.  
 He goes to Italy.  
 She is come to town.  
 I will write to my Lord.  
 To-night. At noon.  
 I shall go to seek him.  
 They love to eat with us.  
 He dares to fight with him.  
 They come to dinner with us.  
 He is worthy to speak.  
 She hinders one from going.  
 Worthy to be seen.  
 I have something to tell you.  
 It is him to speak.  
 I find trouble in doing it.  
 I buy cloth to make a coat.

85

That man. That boy reads.  
 I believe that he will go.  
 Give me that.

Cela

*Cela me trouble.*

*Cette femme qui étoit ici, et que vous vites.*

*Cette bague est meilleur que celle-là.*

*Ce tems-là et ce tems-ci sont deux. Celui-ci est meilleur que celui-là.*

*Ce portrait-ci est meilleur que celui dans l'autre chambre.*

*Possere que je le verrai.*

*Je le veux. Vous le pouvez.*

*Les dames d'Angleterre sont plus belles que celles de France.*

*On le disoit.*

*On a sonné la cloche.*

*On dit qu'il est mort.*

*On vend ici de bon vin.*

*Ceux-ci.*

*Ce sont des (ou ils sont) soldats.*

*That vexes me.*

*That woman who was here, and whom you saw.*

*This ring is better than that.*

*That time and this are two.*

*This is better than that.*

*This picture is better than that in the other room.*

*I hope that I shall see him.*

*That I will. That you may.*

*The women of England are fairer than those of France.*

*They said so.*

*They have rung the bell.*

*They say he is dead.*

*They sell here (or here is sold) good wine.*

*These who—they who.*

*They are soldiers.*



87.  
Il vint plusieurs seigneurs.  
Quand êtes-vous venu de là?

87.  
There came many lords.  
When did you come from thence?

88.  
J'entends mieux *que* je ne parle.  
Il fait plus froid *qu'* il ne faisoit.  
Il ne fait pas plus froid *qu'* il faisoit.

88.  
I understand better *than* I speak.  
It is colder *than* it was.  
It is not colder *than* it was.

89.  
Je passe fort bien mon *tems*.  
Combien de *fois* le mois?  
Ce sera pour un autre *tems*.  
En *tems* passé. En même *tems*.

89.  
I pass my *time* very well.  
How many *times* a month?  
It will be for another *time*.  
In former *times*. In the mean *time*.

90.  
Elle lui fait *trop* d'honneur.

90.  
She does him *too much* honour.

91.  
D'aujourd'hui *en huit*.  
De Mardi *en quinze*.

91.  
This day *se'ennight*.  
Tuesday *fortnight*.

92.  
Tout ce qu'il y est.

93.  
Alors le garçon parloit.  
Allons donc.

94.  
Je prens plaisir. J'ai soif.  
J'ai envie. Nous prenons plaisir.

95.  
Il a coutume d'aller à la campagne tous les Samedis.  
Il se sert de la liberté qu'on lui donne.  
Achetez de moi. Je vous traiterai bien.

96.  
A moins qu'il ne me voie.

92.  
All that is in it (or therein).

93.  
Then the boy spoke.  
Let's go then.

94.  
I take pleasure. I am dry.  
I have a mind. We take pleasure.

95.  
He uses to go in the country every Saturday.  
He uses the liberty that is given him.  
Buy of me. I will use you well.

96.  
Unless he sees me.

97.  
Je suis bien fâché.

97.  
I am very sorry.

98.  
Le manger, le boire, font vivre  
l'homme.

98.  
Eating and drinking keep men  
alive.

Allez-vous à la cour?

Do you go to court?

Je ne vais pas.

I do not (go).

Ira-t-il? Le donne-t-il?

Will he (go)? Does he (give  
it)?

Je me dépêche. Il se tue.

I make haste. He kills himself.

Comment se porte-t-elle?

How does she do?

Ils se promènent.

They walk.

Se lever de bonne heure est sain.

To rise betimes is wholesome.

Il s'est étonné de la folie.

He has wondered at the folly.

Ils se moquent de nous.

They laugh at us.

## W.

99.  
Fourni des plus beaux meubles.

99.  
Furnished with the best move-  
ables.

Il me reçut de la plus belle  
manière.

He received me in the best man-  
ner.

Elle pleure de joie.

She weeps for joy.

De



*De tout mon coeur.  
La crème avec le sucre et le  
vin.*

*Du pain avec du beurre.*

*100. Quel homme ?*

*101. Quelles nouvelles avez-vous ?*

*102. Que faites-vous ?*

*103. A quoi jouez-vous ?*

*104. A quoi il repondit ?*

*105. Ce qui est écrit est écrit.*

*106. Ce que vous dites est vrai.*

*107. La maniere dont il se sert.*

*108. Je souhaite qu'on ne se trompe pas.*

*109. Il nous manque (ou nous man-*

*110. quons) une malle d'Hollande.*

*111. Il a besoin (ou il manque) d'ar-*

*112. gent.*

*113. Faute d'assistance.*

*With all my heart.  
Cream with sugar and wine.*

*Bread with butter.*

*100. What (or which) man ?*

*101. What news have you ?*

*102. What are you doing ?*

*103. What do you play at ?*

*104. To which he answered.*

*105. What is written is written.*

*106. What you say is true.*

*107. The manner which he uses.*

*108. I wish they are not mistaken.*

*109. We want a mail from Holland.*

*110. He wants money.*

*111. For want of help.*

Peu s'en fault.

It wants but little.

103.  
Promenez le cheval.  
Il se promena dans le jardin.  
J'ai marché de la Bourse Royale.

103.  
Walk the horse.  
He is walking in the garden.  
I have walked from the Royal Exchange.

104.  
Il sert à table.  
Je vous irai voir chez vous.  
Je l'accompagnerai au Parc.

104.  
He waits at table.  
I will wait on you home.  
I will wait on her to the Park:

105.  
J'irai Dimanche prochain à  
l'église de St. Paul.  
Quand viendra-t-elle?  
Pouvez-vous venir avec moi?  
Ce que vous voudrez.

105.  
I shall go to St. Paul's church  
next Sunday.  
When will she come?  
Will you come with me.  
What you will.

106.  
Je veux que vous le fassiez.  
Ma mere veut que j'aille à  
l'église.

106.  
I will have you do it.  
My mother will have me go to  
church.

107.

*De qui le savez-vous ?**A qui le donnent-ils ?**Dont je ne fais pas le nom.*

108.

*Je voudrais bien lui parler.*

107.

*Of whom do you know it ?**To whom do they give it ?**Whose name I know not.*

108.

*I would fain speak with him.*

109.

*I shall go to St. Paul's church**next Sunday.**When will she come ?**Will you come with me ?**What you will.*

106.

*I will have you do it.**My mother will have me go to**church.*

109.

*I will go to St. Paul's church**next Sunday.**When will she come ?**Will you come with me ?**What you will.*

106.

*I will have you do it.**My mother will have me go to**church.*



PART II.

**A.**

**I.**

*A, or an,*

**B**EFORE Parts of Time, Weights, Measures, &c. when it can be rendered by *the*, is *le, la, les*.

With *so*, is *un, une*; and this Article comes before the Word *so*.

**2.**

*Any,*

With Nouns in an Affirmative, is *quelque*.

In a question, is *du, de la, de l', des*.

With Verbs, either expressed or understood, is *en*, and placed next before the Verb; except in the Imperative Mood, with an Affirmative, where it comes after the Verb.

**3.**

*Adverbs*

Of Quantity, as the Words *much, little, &c.* take of *the*, which is *de*, before the following Noun; and if the Adverb has the Word *than* after it, *than* is expressed by *de* also.

**4. Ad.**

4. *Adjectives, Adnouns; — or*

Names of good and bad Qualities, come *before* the Noun:

Names of Colours, Nations, as *red, green, French, English, &c.*  
and many others, come *after* the Noun.

5. *It, or to,*  
Before Substantives, (as the Names of Things are called, to distinguish them from Adjectives, which express the Qualities of Things,) whether expressed or understood, takes *to the*, which is *au, à la, aux*.

Before Pronouns, as *he, she, they, &c.* which are Words put in the Place of the Noun or Name in a Sentence, is turned by *by*.

Before *Noon or Night*, is *ce Soir, à Midst*.

When it may be turned by *before*, is *devant*.

When it can be turned into *by*, is *par*.

*Home, or House*, is expressed by *chez*.

*It or them*, is expressed by *en*, placed next before the Verb.

6. *In a Question*, if the Verb ends in *a* or *e*, the French, to soften the

the Sound, put *t* before the following Word, if it begins with a Vowel.

In an Affirmative, the French put *P* before *on*, if the preceding Word ends with a Vowel.

**N.B.** The Word *on*, *they*, is frequently used in general Discourse in the French Language, though not expressed in English.

7.

*Am,*

And its Tenses, or Changes of Time,

Before the Words *hot*, *cold*, *dry*, *hungry*, is turned by the Word *have*. *Dry*, is turned by *Thirst*, *Soif*, and *hungry*, by *Hunger*, *Faim*.

Before a Participle in *ing*, as *coming*, *going*, &c. the Participle is rendered by its own Verb, without expressing the Verb *am*.

Before an Infinitive, as *venir*, *to come*, &c. which ascertains no particular Time, is turned by the Verb *would*, *desirer*.

8.

*As, as.*

In a sentence, the first is turned by *aussi*, the second by *que*.

*As much as*, or *as many as*, is *autant que*. If a Noun immediately follows the Word *much*, or *many*, *autant* takes *de* before the Noun, and *que* is placed after it.

9.



# A KEY TO THE

the Sound, put before the following Word, if it begins with a Vowel.

9.

*About;* In an Affirmative, the Term *about*, before *it*, is turned by *environ*, and accompanied by the Verb *est*, is turned by *environ*, without any subsequent Article; but, if not accompanied by the Verb *est*, is rendered by *sur les* before the Noun of Number preceding the Word *Clock*; or *sur le*, *sur la*, or *sur les*, before Parts of the Day.

10.

**To Ask,**

Before Nouns, is turned by *demandeur au*, *à la*, *aux*.

Before Pronouns, and proper Names, is made by *demandeur à*.

*To ask for*, is expressed by *demandeur le*, *la*, *les*.

11.

**Ago,**

After Nouns signifying Part of Time, is turned by *il y a*, put before such Nouns.

12.

**Above,**

Signifying *more than*, is turned by *plus*.

B.

## B.

### 13. To Bring,

Meaning the Things we can carry, is *porter*.—To bring here is *apporter*, and to bring away is *emporter*.

Meaning the Things we cannot carry, is *mener*.—To bring here is *amener*, and to bring away is *emmener*.

### 14. Better,

In Comparison, is *meilleur*; and the Word *than*, which follows it, is *que*: but with Verbs alone, as an Adverb, it is turned by *mieux*.

### 15. But,

Beginning a Clause or Sentence, is expressed by *mais*.  
In the Middle of a Clause or Sentence, is expressed by *ne* before the Verb, and *que* after it.

### 16.

### Before,

Takes *que* before the Subjunctive Mood (which see), and *que de* before the Infinitive.

## C

## C.

## C.

17

## To Cause,

In a Sentence before the Verb *to be*, and followed by a Participle of the Preter Tense, as *built*, &c. is turned by *faire*, to *make*, and *to be*, with the Participle, is changed into the Infinitive Mood.

18

## Clock,

Either expressed or understood, is turned into French by *Hours*: thus, it is Eight o'Clock must be rendered as if it were Eight *Hours*.

## D.

19

## Do, Does, Did,

Are not expressed in *French*, being only Signs of the Present and Imperfect Tenses or Times; unless they can be turned by the Verb *faire*, to *make*, or *cause to be made*.

20

## Definite Tense of Verbs,

Betokening Time perfectly past, (that is, the third Tense or Time of the Indicative Mood,) is used when we express an **Action**



Action completely performed, and in relating a past Circumstance.

21

To *Desire*,

Before a Pronoun and a Verb, as *you to do*, &c. &c. takes *que* before the Pronoun, and the Verb is put in the Subjunctive Mood, Imperfect Tense or Time.—But, if there is not a Pronoun after the Verb *desire*, the Verb following is put in the Infinitive Mood.

N. B. In like Manner, *have* is turned by *desire*.

22

To *Do*,

Enquiring after the Health of a Person, is expressed by *se porter*, to *carry himself*, a Verb reflected.

23

To *Doubt*,

When followed by the Words *not* and *but*, the former is turned by *ne* before the Verb and *pas* after it, and *but* by *que*, *ne* being repeated before the next Verb, which is put in the Subjunctive Mood, Imperfect Tense.

E.

24

To *Eat*,

Before the Nouns *Breakfast*, *Dinner*, *Supper*, is not expressed.

25

*Enough*,

Is expressed by *assez*, and takes *de* after it before Nouns.

26

*From*, *Of*,

Before Pronouns and Proper Names, and any Nouns to which *of the*, *from the*, cannot be prefixed, is *de*.

27

To be *Far*

From doing or saying any Thing, is expressed by *n'avoir garde*, to *have* or *take care*.

28

To *Fear*,is *craindre* ;For *Fear*,is *de peur que* ;

And both these Expressions take *ne* before the following Verb, and

and the Verb is put in the Subjunctive Mood, though in another Mood in English.

29

For,

Alone, after Verbs reflected, and Verbs of Thanks or Obligation, is *de*.

For *the*, after those Verbs, is expressed by *du, de la, del*.

G.

30

Got,

Is frequently not expressed in French after the Verb *to have*.

31

Good,

Used as an Adjective, or to express the Quality of Things, is *bon, bonne*; but, taken substantively, as doing *Good*, &c. is *bien*.

N. B. *Good for nothing* is expressed by *ne valoir rien*.

H.

32

*He who, him who,*

Are expressed by *celui qui*.



33

*He is a*

Is expressed by *c'est un*; but if we do not express *un* or *a*, it is turned by *il est*.

34

*Had,*

Before a Pronoun, as *I, you, &c.* without a Question, is turned by *if* before the Pronoun, and the Verb that follows it is put in the Subjunctive Mood.

*Had rather*, is expressed in French by *aimer mieux*, to love rather.

35

*Help it,*

After the Verb *cannot*, is turned by *qu'y faire*.

36

*Home, House,*

With Pronouns personal or possessive, and Nouns, is expressed by *chez*, which is put next before the Pronoun, &c.

37

*How old.*

Is turned by *what age*, and the Verb *am* is changed into the Verb *have*.

*How*

*How much, how many, before Nouns, are turned by combien de.*

*How long is made by combien de tems.*

*How, before a Note of Admiration, is que.*

*How now is turned by que veut dire ceci.*

*How can is le moyen de.*

I.

38.

In,

Before *the*, is not expressed with Nouns signifying Part of Time ; unless it follows the Future Tense, when it is made by *dans* before Nouns of Number and Time.

*In the*, after a Comparative or Superlative Degree, is turned by *of the*, which is *du, de la, del', des* ; and in the same Situation *in* is turned by *de*.

*In the*, when it may be turned by *to the*, or *at the*, is *au, à la, aux*.

*In*, before a Participle in *ing*, and neither the Participle nor the Preposition depending on the Verb before them, is expressed by *en*.

*In or into*, when Prepositions, are turned by *en*, after all Verbs of Motion and Rest ; but, being turned by *within* before the Article *the*, it is *dans le, la, les*.

After the definite or past Tenses, is *en*.

39

As the Agent to the Verb, is *je*; but being in another Situation, or by itself, is expressed by *moi*.

40

To *Injoy*, *jouir*,

Is a reflected Verb, and takes *of the*, which is *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*, before Substantives, and *de* before Pronouns and proper Names; also *en*, for the Pronouns *of* or *from him*, *her*, *them*, *it*.

41

*It is*,

Is turned by *c'est*; *it was*, by *c'étoit*; *is it*, by *est-ce*; *was it*, by *étoit-ce*; *it has been*, by *ç'a été*; *has it been*, by *a-ce été*, &c. before all Parts of Speech, except before Adjectives, and Nouns signifying Part of Time, being alone, when it is made by *il est*.

When we speak of the Temperature or State of Weather, is expressed by *il fait*, from the Verb *faire*, to *make*, in the Third Person singular of the several Tenses or Changes of Time; but if the Word *Weather* itself is set before the Verb, in that case *is* or *are* is turned by *est* or *sont*; unless a Question be asked, when *is it* is expressed by *fait-il*, though the Word *Weather* be before the Verb.



*Is it, after how long is turned by y-a-t il?*

*At it, from it, for it, of it, with it, are all expressed by en.*

*By it, in it, on it, to it, are all expressed by y.*

**Indefinite Tense,**

Which is the Tense compounded of the Verb *have* or *am*, and a Participle of the Preter Tense, is used when we express an action performed at some uncertain Time past; or at some limited Time past, but not yet fully expired, and when we have *this* or *these* before the Noun of Time.

43

**Just now,**

Is turned elegantly by *aller y*, or *y aller*, for a Thing that is to be done; and *venir de*, or *ne faire que*, for a Thing done.

44

**In vain,**

Is turned elegantly by the Verb *avoir beau*.

45

**If**

Always governs the Indicative Mood, and does not take the Future Tense after it, except in a Question.

C 5

46

46

*Infinitive passive,*

Is, for the most Part, turned into the *Infinitive active*.

*Infinitive active.*

Taken substantively, has the Article *the* before it.

K.

47

*To Know,*

When referring to an animate Object, or of which the Knowledge depends on the Senses, is *connoître*.

Referring to an inanimate Object, or of which the Knowledge arises from the Mind, is expressed by *savoir*.

L.

48

*To Like,*

Is frequently expressed by the Verb *trouver*, to find.

49

*To Live,*

Relating to the House or Place we dwell in, is *demeurer*.

Relating to our Age, is *vivre*.

N. B. The Verb to *live* is also sometimes expressed by *avoir* to have.

Long,

50

*Long,*

With Nouns, is *long* or *longue*; but, relating to Time, is *long tems*.

*How long is combien de tems.*

51

*Little,*

When used as an Adjective, is *petit*, m. or *petite*, f. but as an Adverb, *peu*. In a negative Sense, it is expressed by *guere*, with *de* before the following Noun.

52

*Let,*

Is sometimes expressed by *laisser*.

*Let us*, in the Imperative mood, takes no Pronoun with it, except in reflected Verbs.

M.

53

*May,*

Not signifying a Wish, is turned by the Verb *pouvoir*, to be able.

*Might*, implying a Power, is turned by the Verb *pouvoir*, and the Verb is put in the Subjunctive Mood, Imperfect Tense.



54

*Must*

Is expressed by *il faut que*, and the Verb following is put in the Subjunctive Mood.

55

*Much*,

Is *beaucoup*, and in Comparison takes *de* before it.

56

*My*

And all other possessive Pronouns, Before a Member of the Body, or the Word *Mind*, are turned by *myself*, &c. and *the*, or *to the*, is put only before the Member or Part of the Body expressed.

N.

57

*Nouns*,

In the French Language, generally take an Article before them, which agrees with them in Number and Gender; except when a Verb and a Noun after it form together but one Idea, which might be expressed by a Verb alone, no Article being then put before the Noun.

All Nouns of Dignity and Office take the Article *the* before them; but,

but, if there is more than one Noun in the Sentence, the first takes it only.

If there be a proper Name before the Noun of Dignity or Office, no Article is put before either of them.

All Names of Rivers and Mountains take the Article *the* before them; also the Names of Kingdoms, if they have not the Words *of, from, in, or to,* before them.

All Substantives or Nouns, being taken in a total Sense, have the Article *the* before them, which is *le, la, les.*

Numbers take no Article before them, except the Nouns of Number, which end in *th* in *English*, and *ieme* in *French*.

The French, in a Repetition of a Noun or the Subject of a Passage preceding, use in its stead *le, la, les, y, and en.* — N. B. The three first are only used with the Verb *am*, and signify as much as the Word *it* in *English*.

In a Question, if there be a Noun after the Verb, that Noun with its Article, if it has one, is placed in *French* before the Verb, and the Pronoun *it, she, he, or they,* is put after the Verb.

58  
No, or Not,

Alone is *non.*

Before a Noun without a Verb, is *point de.*

Before an Adverb alone, is *pas.*

The Negatives *not, nothing, never, nobody, and little, or not much,* are all expressed by *ne,* before the Verb, and *pas* or *point* after

after it; and, if these Negatives are followed by a Noun, they take *de* before that Noun. In like Manner the Negatives *neither* and *nor* take *ne* before and *ni* after the Verb; but not *de* before the following Noun. The Negative *not* after the Verbs to *believe*, to *think*, to *say*, to *answer*, is *que non*.

When a Negative (except *not*) begins a Sentence, it takes *ne* before the Verb following, unless a Pronoun governs the Verb, when the Pronoun is put before *ne*. Negatives as *not*, *nothing*, *nobody*, *never*, before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, are expressed by *ne pas*, *ne rien*, *personne*, *ne jamais*: if a Pronoun be governed by the Verb, the Pronoun is put between the two Negatives.

In a Sentence, and having relation to a Noun before mentioned, is *n'en*.

Beginning the Sentence, is *personne*, *pas un*, *aucun*; and takes *ne* before the Verb which follows.

Applied in a Sense relating to the liberal Arts, is *nouveau*, m. *nouvelle*, f.

Relating to the Operations of common Mechanics or Workmen, is expressed by *neuf*, m. *neuve*, f.



61

Name.

Asking or declaring the Name of any Person or Thing, is commonly expressed in French by *s'appeller*, a Verb reflected.

62

Of,

Expressed or understood before Substantives which will admit of *the* before them, is *du, de la, de l', des*.

Before Pronouns and Proper Names, and Nouns before which of *the, or from the*, cannot be put, is *de*.

The French Word *dont*, is put for the English Words of *whom, of which, whose, &c.*

*Of whom* is also turned by *de qui*: *Whose*, and *to whom*, by *à qui*.

63

On,

Before Days of the Week is not expressed, except it be a Feast-day, when *on* is *le, la, les*.

*On the*, before Substantives, is *le, la, les*.

P.

64

Participles,

Of the Present Tense, ending in *ing*, having an Article, or any possessive

possessive Pronoun, as *the, my, his, hers, &c.* before them, are turned by the Infinitive Mood, becoming as Nouns or Substantives.

Of the Preter Tense, as *seen*, when with the Verbs *have* or *am*, are put after all Pronouns and Negatives. But Adverbs, not Negatives, are put after the Participle.

Of the Preter Tense, coming after a Noun, or *who, whom, he, she, they, him, her, them*, and relating to them, are put in the same Gender and Number as the Noun or Pronoun.

In *ing*, end of the Preter Tense, and coming after Verbs, are rendered by the Infinitive Mood.

### 65. Personal Pronouns

Are always put before the Verb in the Affirmative; and, in a Negative, *ne* is put between the two first Pronouns, and *pas* or *point* after the Verb; unless in the Imperative Mood.

Note, The Second Person Plural *vous* is used, though speaking to a single Person.

Are placed after the Verb in the Imperative Mood, unless in the Third Person; also, in a Negative, *ne* is the first Word of the Sentence, the Pronouns come before, and *pas* or *point* follows next after the Verb.

In a Question, if there is but One Personal Pronoun, it is put after the Verb.—If there be Two or Three Personal Pronouns, the One or Two last, governed by the Verb, are put before

before the Verb, and the First Pronoun governing the Verb is put after it; and, if there be a Negative, *ne* is put at the Beginning, and *pas* or *point* at the End, of the Question.

66

Personal Pronoun *y*,

Is put in French for *by it*, *by them*, *in it*, *in them*, *to it*, *to them*, *on it*, *on them*, *there*, *thither*, *therein*, *thereunto*, either expressed or understood; and is placed next before the Verb, except in the Imperative Mood, when it is put after it, unless in the Third Person.

67

The French Preposition *en*,

Is put for the following English Words, either expressed or understood, viz. *from* or *at him*, *her*, *them*, *it*, *for it*, *with it*, *with them*, *some*, *any*, *thence*, without a Noun; and *en* is placed next before the Verb, except in the Imperative Mood with an Affirmative, when it is placed after the Verb.

68

The French, to avoid the Passive Voice, use the reflected Verb, which they make agree in Number and Person with the Noun, if the Noun goes before; but, if the Noun comes after the Verb, they put the Third Person Singular of the Verb with *se*, though the Noun be Plural.

69



Before the Verb, and the First Person governing the Verb, and after it, and, if there be a Negative, as is put in the Beginning, and put or put in the End, of the Question.

69

## To Pledge,

A Word much used in English when a Party drinks, is expressed in French by *faire Raison*, to do Reason or Justice.

70

## People,

Being taken for the whole Inhabitants of a Kingdom or City, is *Peuple*; but relating to a Part only, is turned by *Monde*, or *Gens*; or *People*, also, in this last Sense, is expressed by *Personnes*.

71

## All Prepositions

Take *que* before a Verb, unless when they turn the Participle in *ing* into the Infinitive Mood.

R.

72

All Reflected Verbs, having *se* before them in the Dictionary, take of *the*, or for *the*, which is *du*, *de la*, *del*, *des*, before Substantives, and *de* before Pronouns and Proper Names; and *en* for the Pronouns *of*, *from*, *at*, *him*, *her*, *them*, *it*. Reciprocal or reflected Verbs, which have *se* before them, take always two personal Pronouns, as *I myself*, &c. they also change the Verb *have* into the Verb *am*.

873

To Remember,

Is *se souvenir*, a Verb reflected; but, if it signifies to *present* or *show*, it is a *Transitive*; a *Compliment*, is expressed by *faire ses Baisemains*, or *faire ses Complimens*.

S.

74

Substantives,

In general, take an *Article* before them; which agrees with them in *Number* and *Gender*.

Some,

Before *Substantives*, is expressed by the *Articles du, de la, des*. Before *Verbs*, may be expressed by *les uns*; and when governed by a *Verb*, and without a *Substantive*, by *en*.

She who,

Is expressed by *celle qui*.

77

Should,

Implying an *Obligation* or *Duty*, is turned by *ought, devoir, — devrais, devoit, devrions, devriez, devraient, —* and is always put before an *Infinitive*.

Shall

78

*Shall or Will,*

**Are Signs of the Future Tense.**  
**Note,** The Future Tense of the Verb in Discourse is repeated in French, though not expressed in English

79

*So*

**Is expressed by *si* before all Parts of Speech; and if a Verb follows, it is put in the Indicative Mood.**

*So much as, so much that, so many as, is tant que.*

**When with Verbs alone, or beginning the Sentence, is turned by *ainsi*; and if, in this Case, it is followed by *as*, *as* is expressed by *que*.**

**After the Verbs to *believe*, and *may be*, is turned by *qu'oui*.  
 Followed by *a* or *an*, these Particles are rendered into French by *un* or *una*, placed before it.**

***So that, so as*, are expressed by *de sort que*, or *de maniere que*, and the Verb following is put in the Subjunctive Imperfect Tense,**

80

*Since,*

**Used in Reference to Time, is turned by *depuis* before a Noun, and *depuis que* before a Verb.  
 Signifying *so much as*, or *seeing that*, is turned by *vu que* or *puis que*.**

1143

81



81

Servant,

As a Compliment, is frequently turned by *to kiss hands, baiser les mains.*

82

The,—le, la, les,

Not put before Pronouns possessive, nor before the Nouns joined to them.

83

To Thank for,

Is generally rendered by *remercier*, taking *du, de la, del', des*, after it.

84

To,

And *At*, expressed or understood before Substantives, are rendered by *au, à la, aux.*

Before Pronouns and Proper Names, is turned by *à.*

*To-Night* is expressed by *ce Soir*; *at Noon*, by *à Midi.*

Before Infinitives, is not expressed in French after the Verbs *to go, to come, to be willing, to be able, to love, to think, to see, to dare, to wish, to fear, to pretend, to leave, to desire, and many others.*

Before the Infinitive, is expressed by *de* after a Verb or Noun governing

governing the Genitive or Ablative Case in Latin, and when we can turn the Participle in *ing*, with *of* or *from* before it, by the Infinitive Mood.

Before an Infinitive, is expressed by *à* after the Verbs *to have* and *it is*; also after any Noun or Verb that governs the Dative Case in Latin, and when we can turn *to* by *in*, and the Infinitive into the Participle in *ing*.

Before an Infinitive, is expressed by *pour*, When we ask the Question *why*, before the Verb which precedes it, and when we can turn *to* by *for to*, and the Infinitive into the Participle in *ing*.

### This and That,

Before Nouns, are *ce, cet, celle, ces*.

*That*, between two Verbs expressed or understood, the second not being in the Infinitive Mood, is turned by *que*.

*That* alone is *cela*, and *this* alone is *ceci*.

*That* turned by *who* is *qui*.

*That* turned by *whom* is *que*.

*That* beginning a Sentence is expressed by the Pronoun *ce* or *cet*.

*This* when it denotes the Noun near at Hand, and *that* denoting the Noun further off, before Nouns in Comparison, or in Reference to a Noun before mentioned, are turned by *ceci, cela, celle-ci, celle-là, ceux-ci, ceux-là*.

*This* and *that*, without Nouns in Comparison, or in Reference

to

to other Nouns before mentioned, are turned by *celui-ci*, *celui-là*, *celle-ci*, *celle-là*, *ceux-ci*, *ceux-là*, *celles-ci*, *celles-là*.

*That*, being in Comparison, and in Reference to a Noun before mentioned, is turned by *celui*, *ceux*; *celle*, *celles*.

## 86

*They*,

Is expressed by *on*, when taken in general, and nobody spoken of before, and the Verb following is put in the Third Person Singular.

*These who*, *ceux-ci*. *They who*, *ceux-ci*.

*They are* is expressed by *ce sont*.

*Are they* is made by *sont-ce*, *were they* by *étoient-ce*, before Articles and possessive Pronouns; and by *ils* or *elles sont*, without them.

## 87

*There*,

Before a Verb is turned by *il*, with the Third Person Singular of the Verb, though the Noun after the Verb be Plural.

## 88

*Than*,

After an Adjective of the Comparative Degree, is *que*, and the Verb following takes *ne* before it. Except the foregoing Verb has a Negative, in which Case *ne* is omitted after *que*.



governing the Genitive or Ablative Case in Latin, and when we can turn the Participle in *ing*, with *of* or *from* before it, by the Infinitive Mood.

Before an Infinitive, is expressed by *et* after the Verbs *to have* and *it is*; also after any Noun or Verb that governs the Dative Case in Latin, and when we can turn *to* by *in*, and the Infinitive into the Participle in *ing*.

Before an Infinitive, is expressed by *quod*. When we ask the Question *why*, before the Verb which precedes it, and when we can turn *to* by *for to*, and the Infinitive into the Participle in *ing*.

*This and That,*

Before Nouns, are *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *ces*.

*That*, between two Verbs expressed or understood, the second not being in the Infinitive Mood, is turned by *que*.

*That* alone is *cet*, and *this* alone is *ceci*.

*That* turned by *who* is *qui*.

*That* turned by *whom* is *que*.

*That* beginning a Sentence is expressed by the Pronoun *ce* or *cet*.

*This* when it denotes the Noun near at Hand, and *that* denoting the Noun further off, before Nouns in Comparison, or in Reference to a Noun before mentioned, are turned by *ceci*, *cet*, *cette-ci*, *cette-là*, *ceux-ci*, *ceux-là*.

*This* and *that*, without Nouns in Comparison, or in Reference

to other Nouns before mentioned, are turned by *celui-ci*, *celui-là*, *celle-ci*, *celle-là*, *ceux-ci*, *ceux-là*, *celles-ci*, *celles-là*.

That, being in Comparison, and in Reference to a Noun before mentioned, is turned by *celui*, *ceux*; *celle*, *celles*.

## 86

*They,*

Is expressed by *on*, when taken in general, and nobody spoken of before, and the Verb following is put in the Third Person Singular.

*These* who, *ceux-ci*. *They* who, *ceux-ci*.

*They are* is expressed by *ce sont*.

*Are they* is made by *sont-ce*, *were they* by *étoient-ce*, before Articles and possessive Pronouns; and by *ils* or *elles sont*, without them.

## 87

*There,*

Before a Verb is turned by *il*, with the Third Person Singular of the Verb, though the Noun after the Verb be Plural.

## 88

*Than,*

After an Adjective of the Comparative Degree, is *que*, and the Verb following takes *ne* before it. Except the foregoing Verb has a Negative, in which Case *ne* is omitted after *que*.

89  
*Time*,  
 Signifying *while*, *Weather*, or the *Time* one lives in, is expressed by *Tems*; but, signifying an *Occasion* or *Opportunity*, is turned by *fois*.

90  
*Too much* } are *trop*, and take *de* before Substantives,  
*Too many* }

91  
*This Day Se'night*, *this Day Fortnight*, are turned as *from To-day* in *Eight*, *To-day* in *Fifteen*, &c.

92  
*Therein*, *thereunto*, *thence*, *therefrom*, &c. are expressed by *y*.

93  
*Then*,  
 When it begins a Sentence, is *alors*; otherwise it is *done*.

V.

94  
*Verb* and *Noun* after it,  
 When forming together but one Idea, no Article is put before the *Noun*.



# FRENCH LANGUAGE.

73

95

To Use,

Meaning to *accustom* oneself, is turned by *avoir coutume*.

Meaning to *make use of*, or *serve* himself, is *se servir*.

Meaning to *deal with*, is *traiter*.

96

Unless,

Is *amoins que*, and takes *ne* before the following Verb, and the Verb is put in the Subjunctive Mood, though in another Mood in English.

97

Very

Is turned by *bien*, when it cannot be expressed by *much*.

98

Verbs Active,

Of the Infinitive Mood, taken substantively, have the Article *the*, *le*, before them.

English Signs of Tenses, *do*, *shall* or *will*, *have*, *had*, &c. require a Repetition of the foregoing Verb in French.

Verbs having *se* before them in the Dictionary, are called Reciprocal or Reflected, and take two Personal Pronouns, as *I myself*, *he himself*, *they themselves*: they also change the Auxiliary Verb *have* into *am*; and, before Substan-

D

tives,

tives, take *du, de la, de l', des*; and *de* before Pronouns and Adverbs.

W.

99

*With the*

After Verbs and Participles not implying a Society, is turned by *du, de la, de l', des*.

*With*, alone, is *de*; but when *with* joins different Things together, it is expressed by *avec*.

100

*What, or Which,*

Before Nouns in a Question, is *quel, quelles*.

*What*, before Verbs in a Question, is *que*.

*What*, alone, in a Question, and *which*, alone; without a Question, are both *quoi*.

Without a Question, being turned by *that which*, governing the Verb, is *ce qui*; but, being governed by the Verb, is *que*.

101

*To Wish,*

Is *souhaiter*, taking *que* after it.

102

To *Want*,Meaning to *miss*, is *manquer*.Meaning to *have need of*, is *avoir besoin de*, or *manquer de*.

103

To *Walk*,Is *promener*.For Pleasure, is *se promener*.For Business, is *marcher*.

104

To *Wait*.To wait upon for the purpose of helping or serving, is *servir*.To wait on as a friend, is *visiter*, or *aller voir*.To wait on or accompany, is *accompagner*.

105

*Will*, or *Shall*,

Are only Signs of the Future Tense.

N. B. The Future Tense of the Verb in Discourse is repeated in French, though not expressed in English.

*Will*, in a Sense that cannot be turned by *shall*, is not a Sign of the Future Tense, but is a Verb of itself, *vouloir*, to be willing.



106

*Will have,*

Before a Pronoun and a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, is expressed by *vouloir que, will that*; and the Verb that follows is put in the Subjunctive Mood.

107

*Of Whom, and Whose,*

Are made by *de qui, à qui*.

*To whom*, also, is made by *à qui*.

The French Word *dont* is likewise used for the English Words *of* or *from whom* or *which*, with *which, whose, whereof*.

108

*Would*

Is frequently a Tense of the Verb *vouloir, to be willing*.

PART

### PART III.

#### A CONCISE VIEW OF THE

#### EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

**I**T must here be observed, that those, who wish to acquire any Language they are unacquainted with, would do well to consider themselves as Children just learning to speak (and in Fact we are only learning to speak, if we apply ourselves to the Study of a Language wholly unknown to us); when they would infensibly discover the Necessity of obtaining some Knowledge of Grammar Rules, and in the first Place acquaint themselves with the several Parts of Speech, which are the Eight following, viz.

The Noun, or Substantive, which is the Name of Beings or Things: as *a man, a book.*

The Adnoun, or Adjective, which expresses the Nature, Sort, Condition, or Quality of Beings or Things: as, *a good man, a dirty book.*

The Pronoun, which is usually put in Place of the Noun, or Substantive; as *he, who, it.*

The Verb, or Word which expresses either the Being or Action of a Person or Thing: as, *I exist, I speak.*

The Participle, or Word derived from a Verb, and in some respects partaking of an Adnoun; as, *speaking, spoken.*

The Adverb, or Word used with Verbs, Nouns, and Adnouns, to encrease or diminish their Signification; or to mark the Time, Place, or Manner, in which any Thing is done: as, *I now speak little; to-morrow I shall speak much.*

The Preposition, or Word most commonly placed before other Words, as *in the Garden, at my House, upon it, &c., &c.*

The Conjunction, or Word which joins the Parts of a Discourse; as, *and, neither, whether, &c., &c.*

It must next be enquired, in what Manner these several Parts depend upon, relate to, or are connected with, each other, in order to enable the Learner to select and arrange them properly in making or forming Sentences; remembering only to take into the Account the Articles, or little Words put before Nouns, as *the, a, &c.* which, though not particularised as Parts of Speech, are of such abundant Use, that Conversation cannot well be carried on without them.

Thus initiated, the Learner may proceed to make Sentences or Exercises in the following Manner:

*He is a wise Man, who never leaves till to-morrow what he can do to-day, and best knows how to improve the Talents God and Nature have intrusted him with, for his own Honour and the Good of Society.*

This



This short Exercise contains the Eight Parts of Speech, together with the Articles : It will, therefore, be well worth the Learner's while to examine separately the Words which form it, observing what Part of Speech each is, as here pointed out.

<i>He</i>	pronoun	<i>to</i>	preposition
<i>is</i>	helping verb	<i>improve</i>	verb
<i>a</i>	article	<i>the</i>	article
<i>wise</i>	adnoun or adjective	<i>talents</i>	substantive
<i>man</i>	noun or substantive	<i>God</i>	substantive
<i>who</i>	pronoun	<i>and</i>	conjunction
<i>never</i>	adverb	<i>nature</i>	substantive
<i>leaves</i>	verb	<i>have</i>	helping verb
<i>till</i>	preposition	<i>intrusted</i>	participle
<i>to-morrow</i>	adverb	<i>him</i>	pronoun
<i>what</i>	pronoun	<i>with</i>	preposition
<i>he</i>	pronoun	<i>for</i>	preposition
<i>can</i>	verb	<i>his</i>	pronoun
<i>do</i>	verb	<i>own</i>	adnoun
<i>to-day</i>	adverb	<i>honour</i>	substantive
<i>and</i>	conjunction	<i>and</i>	conjunction
<i>best</i>	adverb of the superlative degree	<i>the</i>	article
<i>knows</i>	verb	<i>good</i>	substantive
<i>how</i>	adverb	<i>of</i>	preposition
		<i>society</i>	substantive.

And this Examination will naturally lead the young Scholar to enquire how many Kinds of Nouns, Adnouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Participles, there are in the French Language; all which shall now be briefly explained.

NOUNS, or SUBSTANTIVES, are as various as the Things we hear, see, and understand, are numerous; and are divided into *Masculine* and *Feminine*, in regard to what is called their *Genders*. To Nouns belong also Two *Numbers*, viz. the *Singular*, expressing *One Being or Thing*; and the *Plural*, expressing *more than One*. But both *Genders* and *Numbers* may be distinguished, with some Exceptions, in the French Language, by observing what *Article* or *Preposition* is placed before the *Noun*; whether

le,	la,	the	les,	the
du,	de la,	of the	des,	of the
au,	à la,	to the	aux,	to the;

*le*, *du*, and *au*, being *Masculine* and *Singular*; and *la*, *de la*, *à la*, being *Feminine* and *Singular*. *Les*, *des*, *aux*, denote the *Plural Number*, but are used for both *Genders*. (See *Examp.* and *Explan.* 57 and 82, where Nouns with and without *Articles* are instanced and explained.)

There is, moreover, another *Article* in French, viz. *un*, *masc.* *une*, *fem.* in the *Singular Number*; *uns*, *masc.* *unes*, *fem.* in the *Plural*.

N. B. That, when either of the Vowels, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*,

or the Consonant *b*, begins the Noun, the Article *le* or *la*, placed before that Noun, loses or drops its Vowel by the Insertion of an Apostrophe; as *l'église*, instead of *la église*. In many other Instances, also, Monosyllables ending in *e* drop this letter before Words beginning with a Vowel.

But, to be a little more particular in Regard to the Genders of Nouns, or Substantives, those relating to Males, or *he's*, are Masculine, and those to Females, or *she's*, are Feminine; and what are not here pointed out to be for the most Part of the Feminine Gender, may be understood to be of the Masculine.

Of the Feminine Gender are, generally, Nouns ending in *tié, té, ion, zon, son, eur, eure, x, ée, aie, aye, ie, uie, oie, oye, oue, ue, ance, anse, ence, ense, aille, eille, elle, ace, asse, ile, ille, uille, uille, euille, isse, ise, ize, igne, ougue, oure, ine, une, ure, iere, ire*.

Also, as to the Numbers of Nouns, the Plural is generally made by adding *s* to the Singular; as *homme*, man; *hommes*, men.——But Nouns whose Singular Number ends in *s*, or *x*, suffer no Alteration in the Plural: as *filz*, son; *filz*, sons. *au* or *eau*; *eu* or *oeu*, and *ieu*, take *x*, instead of *s*, in the Plural: as *chapeau*, hat; *chapeaux*, hats.

*al* and *ail*, change these Terminations into *aux*: as *animal*, a living creature; *animaux*, living creatures.

Future reading will point out the Exceptions to the attentive Learner. (See the Table of Nouns at the End.)



## ADNOUNS, OR ADJECTIVES.

ADNOUNS, or ADJECTIVES, being Words which express the Properties and Qualities of Things, are as numerous as those Properties and Qualities.

Those which end in *e* mute, that is *e* not founded, are of both Masculine and Feminine Gender: as *honnête homme*, masc. an honest man; *une honnête femme*, fem. an honest woman. The others, generally speaking, are made Feminine by adding *e* mute to the Masculine Termination; as, *grand*, m. *grande*, f. great; *aisé*, m. *aisée*, f. easy.—However, for the most Part,

Adnouns ending in

*on*, or *ien*, take *ne*: as *bon*, m. *bonne*, f. good;—*ancien*, m. *ancienne*, f. ancient.

*el*, *ol*, *ul*, or *eil*, take *le*: as *cruel*, m. *cruelle*, f. cruel;—*pareil*, m. *pareille*, f. alike; &c. &c.

*f*, change *f* into *ve*: as *neuf*, m. *neuve*, f. new.

*et*, or *at*, take *te*: as *net*, m. *nette*, f. clean.

*eur*, or *eux*, change the same into *euse*: as *railleur*, m. *raillieuse*, f. jeering.

A few Adnouns, which do not follow any of the above Rules, will occasionally present themselves to the Learner, whose own Observation will be sufficient Instruction in regard to them. (See the Table of Adnouns at the End of this little Work.)

As

As Adnouns express the Quality of Things, their Signification may either be increased or diminished, on Occasion of comparing one Thing with another. Hence they are said to form *Comparison*, and this in three Degrees, viz. the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The *Positive* expresses the Quality of a Thing merely as it is; as *beau*, handsome; *méchant*, wicked.

The *Comparative* either increases or lessens the Quality of one Thing beyond that of another; as *plus beau qu'elle*, handsomer (or more handsome) than she; *moins méchant qu'eux*, less wicked than they.

The *Superlative* heightens the Quality in the greatest Degree; as *fort beau*, very handsome; *bien méchant*, very bad; or as *le plus beau*, *le méchant de tous*, the most handsome (or handsomest), the most wicked (or wickedest) of all.

The *Comparative Degree* is made by putting *plus*, more, or *moins*, less, before Adnouns, and *mieux*, better, before Participles.

The *Superlative Degree* is expressed by putting *très*, *fort*, *bien*, &c. before the *Positive*; or the Article *le* or *la*, according to the Gender of the Noun, before the *Comparative*.

Except with respect to the Adnouns, *bon* good, *petit* little,  
D 6 *mauvais*

*mauvais* bad, and *méchant* wicked; which do not altogether follow the above Rules, but form the Comparisons as under:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>bon</i> , good;	<i>meilleur</i> , better;	<i>le meilleur</i> , the best.
<i>petit</i> , little;	<i>plus petit</i> , } less;	<i>le plus petit</i> , } the least.
	<i>moindre</i> , }	<i>le moindre</i> , }
<i>mauvais</i> , bad;	<i>plus mauvais</i> , } worse;	<i>le plus mauvais</i> , } the worst.
	<i>pire</i> , }	<i>le pire</i> , }
<i>méchant</i> , wicked;	<i>plus méchant</i> , } more	<i>le plus méchant</i> , } the most
	<i>pire</i> , } wicked;	<i>le pire</i> , } wicked,

The Degrees of Comparison are also formed by Adverbs after the Manner of Adnouns: as *finement*, cunningly; *plus finement*, more cunningly; *le plus finement*, the most cunningly. Except the three following, which form them irregularly thus:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>bien</i> , well;	<i>mieux</i> , better;	<i>le mieux</i> , the best.
<i>mal</i> , ill;	<i>pis</i> , }	<i>le pis</i> , }
	<i>plus mal</i> , } worse;	<i>le plus mal</i> , } the worst.
<i>peu</i> , little;	<i>moins</i> , less;	<i>le moins</i> , the least.

## PRONOUNS



PRONOUNS are distinguished into Six Kinds, viz.

1. Personal ;—or expressive of Persons :—as, *je*, I ; *tu*, thou ; *il*, he ; &c.
2. Possessive ;—or betokening Possession :—as, *mon*, mine ; *ton*, thine ; *son*, his ; &c.
3. Demonstrative ;—or shewing, or pointing out :—as, *ce*, this ; *celui*, he or that ; *celui-ci*, this ; &c.
4. Relative ;—or having peculiar Relation to some Person or Thing :—as, *qui*, who ; *quoi*, what ; *que*, which ; &c.
5. Interrogative ;—or used in asking Questions :—as, *qui*, who ; *quoi*, what ; *que*, what ; &c.
6. Indefinite ;—or expressing their Object in a general indeterminate manner :—as, *quelqu'un*, somebody ; *chacun*, every body ; *aucun*, nobody ; &c.

These several Classes of Pronouns are strikingly exhibited in the four following Pages.

## PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Sing. *Je, moi, I.**moi, me, me.**tu, toi, thou.**toi, te, thee.*Plu. *Nous, we.**nous, us.**vous, you.**vous, you.*

Masc.

Fem.

Sing. *Il, lui, he, it; elle, she, it.**lui, him, it; elle, lui, her, it.**le, him, it; la, her, it.*

Masc.

Fem.

Plu. *Ils, eux, elles, they.**eux, leur, elles, leur, them.**les, les, them.*Also, *Soi, je, one's self, himself, herself, themselves, &c. &c.**On, one, they, people.**En, of him, of her, of it, of them, &c.**y, to it, there, &c.*

(See Exam. and Explan. 39, 56, 66, 67, 72, 92, 98.)

POSSESSIVE.

## POSSESSIVE.

Masc.	Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
Sing. <i>Mon,</i> <i>ton,</i> <i>son,</i>	<i>ma.</i> <i>ta,</i> <i>sa,</i>	Plu. <i>mes,</i> <i>tes</i> <i>ses,</i> <i>my.</i> <i>thy.</i> <i>his, her, its.</i>

Masc. & Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
Sing. <i>Notre,</i> <i>votre,</i> <i>leur,</i>	Plu. <i>nos,</i> <i>vos,</i> <i>leurs,</i> <i>our.</i> <i>your.</i> <i>their.</i>

Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. <i>le mien,</i> <i>le tien,</i> <i>le sien,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i> <i>la tienné,</i> <i>la sienné,</i>	Plu. <i>les miens,</i> <i>les tiens,</i> <i>les siens,</i>	<i>les miennes,</i> <i>les tiennes,</i> <i>les siennes,</i> <i>mine.</i> <i>thine.</i> <i>his, hers.</i>

Masc.	Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
Sing. <i>le notre,</i> <i>le votre,</i> <i>le leur,</i>	<i>la notre,</i> <i>la votre,</i> <i>la leur,</i>	Plu. <i>les notres,</i> <i>les vôtres,</i> <i>les leurs,</i> <i>ours.</i> <i>yours.</i> <i>theirs.</i>

(See Exam. and Explan. 73, 82, 81, 56.)

## DEMONSTRATIVE



## DEMONSTRATIVE.

Sing. *ce, cet*, m. *cette*, f. this or that. Plu. *ces*, m. & f. these or those.  
 Sing. { *celui*, m. he or that, him; Plu. *ceux*, m. they or those, them.  
       { *celle*, f. she or that, her.       *celles*, f. they or those, them.  
 Sing. *celui-ci*, m. *celle-ci*, f. this, Plu. *ceux-ci*, m. *celles-ci*, f. these.  
       *celui-là*, m. *celle-là*, f. that,       *ceux-là*, m. *celles-là*, f. those.

Also *ceci*, this, these; *celà*, that, those.  
*ce qui, ce que*, which, that which, what.

(See Rules and Examples 85, 86, 100.)

## RELATIVE and INTERROGATIVE.

Masc. & Fem.

Sing. { *Qui*, who, that, whom.  
 and { *quoi*, what.  
 Plu. { *que*, which, what, whom, that.  
       { *dont*, whose, of whom, of what, of which, whereof.

	Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.
Sing.	<i>quel</i>	<i>quelle</i>	Plu.	<i>quels</i>	<i>quelles</i>
	<i>lequel</i>	<i>laquelle</i>		<i>lesquels</i>	<i>lesquelles</i>
					what.
					which.

(See Exam. and Explan. 32, 62, 76, 79, 100, 107.)

INDEFINITE.

## INDEFINITE.

Sing. *tout*, m. *toute*, f. Plu. *tous*, m. *toutes*, f. all, or every thing.

Sing. *quelqu'un*, m. } somebody, Plu. *quelques uns*, m. } some  
*quelqu'une*, f. } or some one. *quelques unes*, f. } ones.

Sing. *l'un l'autre*, m. } Plu. *les uns les autres*, m. } one ano-  
*l'une l'autre*, f. } *les unes les autres*, f. } ther.

Sing. *l'un et l'autre*, m. } Plu. *les uns et les autres*, m. } both.  
*l'une et l'autre*, f. } *les unes et les autres*, f. }

Sing. *l'un ou l'autre*, m. } Plu. *les uns ou les autres*, m. } either.  
*l'une ou l'autre*, f. } *les unes ou les autres*, f. }

Sing. *ni l'un ni l'autre*, m. } Plu. *ni les uns ni les autres*, m. } neither  
*ni l'une ni l'autre*, f. } *ni les unes ni les autres*, f. }

Masc. *rien*, f. *rien*.

Sing. *chacun*, *chacune*, every body, every one, each one.

*aucun*, *aucune*, nobody, or none.

*pas un*, *pas une*, not one, never a one, none, nobody.

*nul*, *nulle*, none, nobody.

Sing. *quelque*, m. and f. } some, whosoever.

*quiconque*, } whosoever, any body.

*chaque*, } each, every one.

*personne*, } nobody.

Plu. *plusieurs*, many, abundance.

To which may be added, *qui que ce soit*, whosoever; *rien*, no

thing; *peu*, little; *beaucoup*, many, much; &c.

(See Exam. and Explan. 2, 29, 59, 70.)

## VERBS.

There are the following several Kinds of Verbs in French :

1. *Verb Active*, which denotes an Action passing on or referring, or that may pass on or refer, to some Object distinct from that which acts ; as *j'aime la vertu*, I love Virtue.

2. *Verb Reflected*, which denotes an Action passing from but returning upon the Agent which produced it : as *je me lève*, I rise (that is, I raise myself).—All Active may be made Reflected Verbs, whenever the Action returns upon the Agent.

3. *Verb Neuter*, which bespeaks an Action not passing from, and, consequently, not returning upon, the Agent ; but as it originates, so it continues, with the Agent : as *je languis*, I languish.

4. The *Auxiliary Verbs*, *être*, to be, and *avoir*, to have ; which not only have their own proper Uses, but are occasionally added as Helps to the other Verbs.

5. *Verb Impersonal*, which, strictly speaking, is a Verb used only in the Third Person of the Singular Number, with the Pronoun *il* ; as *il pluit*, it rains ; *il neige*, it snows ; whereas the other Verbs are used in both Numbers and all the Persons, and are therefore in general termed Verbs Personal. But Verbs Personal are sometimes used impersonally ; that is, in the Third Person Singular only.



In order to describe the Time and Manner in which any Thing exists or is done, Verbs undergo various Changes which require particular Attention. For the Assistance of the Memory, they are classed in Four Regular Conjugations, Orders, or Arrangements, known by their Endings or last Letters, called in Grammars Terminations; the First Conjugation ending in *er*, the Second in *ir*, the Third in *oir*, and the Fourth in *re*: so that it is easily seen of what Conjugation every Verb is at first Sight.

The different Manners in which any Thing may be done are called *Moods*, and the different Times are called *Tenses*; both which are known by the Variations they make in the Verb, and chiefly in its Terminations.

These Moods, in each Conjugation, are Four:

1. The *Infinitive*, which expresses an Action generally, without Reference to any Agent or Time: as *to speak, to punish, to owe, to sell, &c.*
2. The *Indicative*, which simply but particularly shews or declares an Action, and that not without Respect to Time, as *I speak, he did punish, we owed, they shall or will sell, &c.*
3. The *Imperative*, which commands, permits, or exhorts to an Action; as *speak thou, let him punish, let us love, sell you the goods, let them owe.*

4. The *Subjunctive*, which supposes and follows a Verb in the Indicative Mood, or a Conjunction, and expresses an Action indirectly, implying some Degree of Doubt, Fear, Duty, Hope, Wish, &c. as, I know not if *I may speak*, I dreaded that *he would come*, it needs must be that *we go*, we hoped that *you would live*, nothing, you wished that *they might sell the Goods*, &c.

The Tenses in these Moods are as follow

The Infinitive Mood has none.

The Indicative Mood has Four Tenses, viz. 1. The *Present*, betokening a Thing doing at the present Time; as *je parle*, I speak.—2. The *Imperfect*, betokening a Thing done in some limited Time past, not fully expired; or at some Time which, though past, was present at some other Specification; as *j'écrivois aujourd'hui*, I did write to-day; *j'écrivois quand il arriva*, I was writing when he arrived.—3. The *Preterite* or *Preterperfect* Tense, relating to a Thing done at some time past, and completely expired; as *j'ai appris la semaine dernière*, I heard last week; *Quand César vit*, when Caesar saw.—4. The *Future* Tense, which denotes a Thing to be done at some Time not yet arrived, whether specified or not: *Nous aurons la paix*, We shall have peace.

In the Imperative Mood the *Present* Tense is implied by the Mode of Speaking: as *parlez*, speak you; *parlons*, let us speak.

The

The Subjunctive Mood has Three Tenses, viz. 1. the *Present*, 2. the *Imperfect*, 3. the *Pluperfect*; conditional, and partaking somewhat of the Future: as *que je parle*, that I may speak; *je parlerois*, I would or should speak; *que je parlasse*, that I might speak.

Besides Moods and Tenses, Verbs have Two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; and Three Persons, the First, Second, and Third.

The Singular Number relates to One Person, Action, or Thing; the Plural, to more than One.

The Persons are,

In the Singular Number.

In the Plural Number.

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>je</i> , I;                     | 1. <i>nous</i> , we;                 |
| 2. <i>tu</i> , thou;                  | 2. <i>vous</i> , you or ye;          |
| 3. <i>il</i> , he; <i>elle</i> , she; | 3. <i>ils</i> , <i>elles</i> , they; |

of which the Second Person Singular, *tu*, is used only by the French on those rare Occasions as the English Second Person *Thou*. They speak to one single Person in the Plural Number.

Note, all Nouns and Pronouns are accounted to be of the Third Person, except *je*, *tu*, *nous*, and *vous*.

There are, however, some Verbs which do not exactly follow the rest in forming their several Moods and Tenses, and which are therefore called *Irregular Verbs*: but they occur in the First Part of this Work in those wherein they are most used; and it is observable, that they have the same Terminations in the Imperfect and Future Tenses of the Indicative Mood as the Regulars of their respective Conjugations.



## PARTICIPLES.

Participles partake in Signification and Tense of the Verbs from which they are derived; but have more the Nature of Adnouns in other Respects, particularly in regard to Gender. There are two issuing from every Verb: one always ends in *ant*, and, relating to the Present time, as *parlant*, speaking, is therefore called the Participle of the Present Tense:—the other ends either in *é*, *i*, *u*, *aint*, or *is*; and, relating to the past Time, as *parlé*, spoken, is therefore called the Participle of the Preter Tense.—The Manner in which their Numbers and Genders are formed, is shewn in the subjoined Table of Verbs.

## ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, and CONJUNCTIONS.

For a due Insight into the Nature of these Three Parts of Speech; the Learner need only be referred, in Addition to what has been already said, to the several Lists of them in the Vocabulary annexed, where they are collected, and divided into Classes, for the better Assistance of the Memory.

---

The Words *ah*, *oh*, *alas*, *hush*, *pho*, *ho*, *so ho*, &c. &c. which betoken a sudden Start or Emotion of the Mind, tho' placed in many Grammars amongst the essential Parts of Speech, and called *Interjections*, are here considered as Particles too few and inconsiderable to entitle them to such Distinction; especially as Nature, duly attended to, will give the best instruction concerning the use of them.

*A short SKETCH of*

## FRENCH SYNTAX.

The Nature of the Eight essential Parts of Speech, considered in themselves, being explained, it remains to give some Account of their relative Properties, and the right Method of combining them together in Sentences, which is what Grammarians call *Syntax*. — It is not, indeed, consistent with the Plan of this little Work; or necessary to the young Learner, to enter minutely into this Subject; but some general Instruction, easily to be comprehended, and more suitable to both, will be attempted with equal Brevity and clearness.

In forming Sentences, two main Points are strictly to be attended to, viz. Concord and Government; that is, the Agreement and Influence some Parts of Speech have with and over others, in the various Respects now to be set forth.

## NOUN, or SUBSTANTIVE.

In a Sentence, the Noun sometimes governs, and sometimes is governed by, the Verb.

The Noun is said to govern the Verb, when it is the Agent to it, and requires it to be of the same Number and Person as itself; in which Case it commonly stands before the Verb: as *Dieu donna*, *God gave*. Here the Noun *Dieu* is the Agent to the Verb *donna*, and governs it.

The

The Noun is governed by the Verb, when it is the Object respecting or on which the Action is exercised; and then follows the Verb: as *Dieu donna l'entendement*, God gave understanding. Here the Noun *entendement* is governed by the Verb *donna*, as being the Object on which the Action falls—the Thing which is given.

Sometimes Nouns follow Prepositions; as is hereafter exemplified in speaking of *Prepositions*.

**N. B.** To discover the Agent, or Noun which comes before, and governs the Verb, ask a Question with the Verb and the Relative *who* or *what*, and the Noun which answers is the Agent to the Verb. *Dieu donna l'entendement aux hommes*, God gave Understanding to Men: Quest. *Who gave?* Ans. *God*.—The Noun *Dieu*, therefore, is the Agent.

In like Manner, to discover the Object which is acted upon, ask a Question with the Verb and the Relative *whom* or *what*, and the Noun which gives the Answer shews it instantly. Thus, in the above Example, ask the Question, *God gave what?* the Answer is *understanding, entendement*;—which Noun, therefore, is shewn to be the Object following or governed by the Verb *gave, donna*.

### ADNOUNS.

The Adnoun is sometimes placed before, and sometimes after, the Noun it relates to. (See Exam. and Explan. 4.) But whether placed before or after the Noun, it must agree with it



it in Gender and Number; that is, it must be put in the same Gender and Number: as, *Nous buvons de mauvais vin*, We drink bad Wine; the Adjective *mauvais* being here used in the Singular Number and Masculine Gender, to agree with its Noun *vin*, which is of the same Number and Gender. *Des pommes pourries*, rotten apples; where *pourries* is made Plural and Feminine to agree with *pommes*, which is the same.

N. B. To find out the Noun, ask a Question with the Adnoun and the Relative *who* or *what*, and the Word which answers is the Noun. *We drink bad Wine.* Quest. *Bad what?* Answ. *Wine*,—which is therefore the Substantive.

When Two or more Nouns of the Plural or different Numbers and Genders are referred to by an Adnoun, the Adnoun agrees with the last, if no Word comes between. *Il avoit les yeux et la bouche ouverte*, He had his eyes and mouth open. Here the Adnoun *ouverte*, though relating to *yeux* as well as *bouche*, is put in the Singular Number and Feminine Gender to agree with *bouche*, and not in the Plural Number and Masculine Gender to agree with *yeux*.—In like manner, transposing the Nouns, *Il avoit la bouche et les yeux ouverts*, He had his mouth and eyes open, the Adnoun is put in the Plural Number and Masculine Gender, to agree with *yeux*, and not with *bouche*.

—But, if there be One or more Words between the last Noun and the Adnoun, and the Nouns be of different Genders, the Adnoun must agree with that of the Masculine Gender, whether it stand first or last; as, *Les étangs et les rivières qu'il*

E

trouva

*trouva glacés*, The ponds and rivers which he found frozen. Here the Adnoun *glacés* is not made to agree with the last Noun *rivieres*, of the Feminine Gender, because *qu'il trouva* comes between them; but, for that same Reason, it is made to agree with *etangs*, the Noun of the Masculine Gender.

When Two or more Nouns of the Singular Number, coupled by a Conjunction, occur with an Adnoun common to them, the Adnoun must be put in the Plural Number, and, if the Nouns be of different Genders, the Pronoun is to be made of the Masculine.

Adjectives agree with Pronouns as well as Nouns.

### PRONOUN.

The Pronoun, like the Noun, is sometimes the Agent governing the Verb, and sometimes the Object governed by it; but yet, when governed by the Verb, is generally set before it, unless in the Imperative Mood. *Je vous verrai*, I shall see you. Here *je* is the Agent, and *vous* the Object; nevertheless *vous* is placed before the Verb which governs it.

Relatives sometimes admit an Agent between them and the Verb which governs them. *C'est une princesse que toute la terre revere*, She is a princess whom all the world reveres. Here *que* is the Object of the Verb *revere*, and governed by it, notwithstanding *toute la terre* comes between them.

With respect to Nouns, Pronouns agree with them in Gender and Number, like Adnouns.

V E R B.

## V E R B.

A Verb must agree with the Noun or Pronoun which is the Agent and comes before it ; that is, must be of the same Number and Person. *Je parle, I speak.* Here the Verb *parle* agrees with, or is put in the same Number and Person as the Agent *Je* ; that is, the First Person and Singular Number. But when a question is asked, the Agent is put immediately after the Noun ; as *Parlé-je, Do I speak ?*

When Two or more Agent Nouns are coupled together by a Conjunction, though they be both of the Singular Number, yet the Verb must be put in the Plural ; as *Son esprit et sa patience l'abandonnèrent ; His understanding and patience forsook him:* where the Verb *abandonnèrent* is put in the Plural Number to agree with the Nouns *esprit* and *patience*. Also, when two or more Agent Nouns of the Singular Number are coupled by a Conjunction, the Verb must likewise be put in the Plural, and if the Pronouns be of different Persons, the Verb must be made to agree with the most worthy ; that is, the First rather than the Second, and the Second rather than the Third : as, *Vous et moi nous sommes d'accord, You and I agree ;* where the Verb *sommes* is put in the Plural Number, having the Two Agent Pronouns *vous* and *moi* before it, and in the First Person, because the Pronoun *moi* is that Person.

If the Agent be a Relative, the Verb is put in the same Person with the Pronoun or Noun to which such Relative refers : as *C'est nous qui ne le croyons pas, It is we who do not believe it ;* where *croyons* is put in the First Person Plural Number, to agree



with *qui*, because *qui* refers to or agrees with *nous*, the First Person Plural.

Sometimes an Infinitive Mood, or Part of a Sentence, stands as an Agent of the Third Person to the Verb ; and if there be more than one Infinitive Mood, &c. coupled by a Conjunction, so standing as Agents, the Verb is put in the Plural Number. *Le manger et le boire font vivre l'homme, Eating and Drinking keep Men alive.* Here the Infinitives *manger* and *boire* stand connected by the Conjunction *et* as Agents to the Verb *font*, which is therefore put in the Plural Number.

The Noun governed by the Verb follows it : as, *Dieu donna l'entendement, God gave Understanding* ; where the Noun *entendement*, being the Thing given, is governed by the Verb *donna*.

When two Verbs occur in one Sentence without an Agent between them, the latter is put in the Infinitive Mood. *Je dois aller à Rome, I am to go to Rome.* Here being no Agent Noun between the Verbs *dois* and *aller*, the latter is put in the Infinitive Mood.—Sometimes a Preposition is set before the Infinitive Mood : *Dites moi le moyen de le faire, Tell me how to do it* ; where the second Verb *faire* is put in the Infinitive Mood with the Preposition *de* before it.

When the Auxiliary Verb *être* is used with a Participle of the Preter Tense of another Verb, the Agent so far assumes the Nature of the Object as to receive the Action. *Il est aimé de tout le monde, He is beloved by all the world.* Here the Pronoun *il*, though governing the Verb *est*, is nevertheless the Object

Object receiving the Action of Love expressed by the Participle *aimé*.—This is one Mode by which the French express what is called the *Passive Voice* in the Latin Language: for another see Exam. and Explan. 68.

### PARTICIPLE.

Participles, like Adnouns, agree with Nouns and Pronouns in Number and Gender. *La beauté est morte*, *The beauty is dead*. *Morte* is here put in the singular Number and Feminine Gender, because the Noun *beauté*, to which it relates, and with which it must agree, is of the same Number and Gender.

Participles, also, sometimes govern Nouns, like the Verbs from whence they are derived.

### PREPOSITION.

Prepositions are placed before Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs of the Infinitive Mood. *La philosophie de Newton*, *The philosophy of Newton*, or *Newton's philosophy*;—*Digne de la louange*, *Worthy of praise*, or *praise-worthy*;—*Peu d'esprit*, *Little wit*;—*Danser de bonne grace*, *To dance with good grace*;—*Il est dans la chambre*, *He is in the room*;—*Il est environ cinq heures*, *It is about five o'clock*;—*Dieu donna l'entendement aux hommes*, *God gave understanding to men*;—*Chez moi*, *At or to my house*;—*A qui est ce livre*, *Whose book is this*;—*Ils viennent dîner avec nous*, *They come to dine with us*;—*Il y a une presse autour d'elle*, *There is a crowd about her*:—In these Examples, *de*, *dans*, *environ*, *aux*, *chez*, *à*, *avec*, and *autour d'*, are Prepositions placed before

Nouns and Pronouns.—— The following are Instances of Prepositions before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood :—*Il n'y a rien à remarquer*, There is nothing to be taken notice of ;—*Difficile à lire*, Hard to be read ;—*Il vient de mourir*, He is just now dead ;—*Je vous prie de ne pas venir*, I pray you not to come ;—*Il est digne de parler*, He is worthy to speak ;—*Elle m'empêche d'aller*, She hinders me from going ;—*Dites moi le moyen de le faire*, Tell me how to do it ;—*Il n'a personne pour l'aider*, He has nobody to help him.

### A D V E R B.

Adverbs, when used with Verbs, are commonly put after them : as, *On trouve ici toujours d'excellent drap*, One always finds excellent cloth here ; where *ici* and *toujours* are Adverbs following the Verb *trouve*.—When used with Adnouns, they commonly take place before them.

### C O N J U N C T I O N.

By this Part of Speech, Words, Clauses, and Sentences, are connected. *Vous et moi*, You and I. Here the Conjunction *et* is said to couple *vous* and *moi*.—*Si vous m'aimez, et que vous vouliez me le persuader*, If you love me, and would persuade me of it. Here the last clause, *que vous vouliez me le persuader*, is coupled, by the Conjunction *et*, with the former, *si vous m'aimez*.

Some Conjunctions require the following Verb to be in the Subjunctive Mood : as, *Je desire que vous le fassiez*, I desire you to do it ; where the Conjunction *que* occasions the Verb *fassiez* to be put in the Subjunctive Mood.

A VO-



# VOCABULARY,

Of the most Useful and Necessary

**NOUNS, ADNOUNS, VERBS, ADVERBS, &c.**

**In the FRENCH LANGUAGE.**

**NOUNS, or SUBSTANTIVES.**

*Les Mois de l'Année.*  
The Months of the  
Year.

*Janvier,* January

*Fevrier,* February

*Mars,* March,

*Avril,* April

*Mai,* May

*Jun,* June

*Juillet,* July

*Août,* August

*Septembre,* September

*Octobre,* October

*Novembre,* Novem-  
ber

*Decembre,* December.

*Les Jours de la Se-  
maine.*

The Days of the  
Week.

*Lundi,* Monday

*Mardi,* Tuesday

*Mercredi,* Wednes-  
day

*Jeudi,* Thursday

*Vendredi,* Friday

*Samedi,* Saturday

*Dimanche,* Sunday.

E 4

*Quel Tems il fait.*  
Of the Weather.

*Le chaud,* heat

*le froid,* cold

*la pluie,* rain

*la rosée,* dew

*la grêle,* hail

*la neige,* snow

*la gelée,* frost

*le degel,* thaw

*un brouillard,* a fog

*un orage,* a storm

*un éclair,* a flash of  
lightning

le

*le tonnerre*, thunder  
*l'arc-en-ciel*, rainbow  
*le vent*, the wind  
*la foudre*, thunderbolt

*Saisons de l'Année.*

Seasons of the Year.

*Le printems*, spring

*Pété*, summer

*l'automne*, autumn

*l'hiver*, winter.

*Des Elemens.*

Of the Elements.

*Le feu*, fire

*l'air*, air

*la terre*, earth

*l'eau*, water.

*Des Sensées.*

The Senses.

*le Laue*, the sight

*Pouïe*, the hearing

*l'attouchement*, the

feeling

*le goût*, the taste

*l'odorat*, the smell

*Du Corps Humain.*

Of the Human

Body.

*La tête*, the head

*les cheveux*, the hair

*le visage*, the face

*le front*, the forehead

*les yeux*, the eyes

*le nez*, the nose

*les narines*, the nostrils

*les joues*, the cheeks

*les lèvres*, the lips

*la bouche*, the mouth

*la machoire*, the jaw

*le gosier*, the throat

*les oreilles*, the ears

*le menton*, the chin

*le cou*, the neck

*les epaules*, the shoul-

ders

*les bras*, the arms

*le poignet*, the wrist

*la main*, the hand

*les doigts*, the fingers

*le pouce*, the thumb

*le poing*, the fist

*les ongles*, the nails

*les genoux*, the knees

*les jambes*, the legs

*les pieds*, the feet

*les talons*, the heels.

*Des Habillemens.*

Of Clothes.

*Un habit*, a suit of

clothes

*les manches*, the sleeves

*les poches*, the pockets

*du linge*, linen

*les manchettes*, ruffles

*un mouchoir*, a hand-

kerchief

*des*

<i>des bas</i> , stockings.	<i>une aiguille</i> , a needle	<i>un matelas</i> , a quilt
<i>des jarrettières</i> , garters	<i>une pelote</i> , a pincushion	<i>une pailleasse</i> , a straw-bed
<i>des souliers</i> , shoes	<i>de la poudre</i> , powder	<i>un lit de plumes</i> , a feather-bed
<i>des boucles</i> , buckles	<i>la boîte à poudre</i> , the powder-box	<i>le fond du lit</i> , the tester
<i>un chapeau</i> , a hat	<i>eau de senteur</i> , sweet water	<i>le ciel du lit</i> , the top of the bed
<i>une perruque</i> , a wig	<i>des rubans</i> , ribbons	<i>les pieds du lit</i> , the bed's feet
<i>des gands</i> , gloves	<i>des bijoux</i> , jewels	<i>un bois de lit</i> , a bedstead
<i>un manchon</i> , a muff	<i>des ciseaux</i> , scissors.	<i>une maison</i> , a house
<i>un peigne</i> , a comb	<i>Choses nécessaires dans une Maison.</i>	<i>un miroir</i> , a looking-glass
<i>une épée</i> , a sword	<i>Necessary Things in a House.</i>	<i>une chaise</i> , a chair
<i>des bottes</i> , boots	<i>Un lit</i> , a bed	<i>une table</i> , a table
<i>une bague</i> , a ring	<i>les rideaux</i> , the curtains	<i>un tapis</i> , a carpet
<i>une montre</i> , a watch	<i>une bassinoire</i> , a warming-pan	<i>une nappe</i> , a table cloth
<i>une tabatière</i> , a snuff-box	<i>la couverture</i> , the bed-clothes	<i>une assiette</i> , a plate
<i>une bourse</i> , a purse	<i>un oreiller</i> , a pillar	<i>une serviette</i> , a napkin
<i>des lunettes</i> , spectacles		<i>un couteau</i> , a knife
<i>une jupe</i> , a petticoat		<i>une fourchette</i> , a fork
<i>une robe</i> , a gown		<i>une</i>
<i>une chemise</i> , a shirt or shift		
<i>un tablier</i> , an apron		
<i>un éventail</i> , a fan		
<i>des boucles d'oreille</i> } ear-rings		
<i>une épingle</i> , a pin		



<i>une cuiller</i> , a spoon	<i>le foyer</i> , the earth	<i>une province</i> , a county
<i>une salière</i> , a salt-seller	<i>le soufflet</i> , the bellows	<i>un carosse</i> , a coach
<i>un plat</i> , a dish	<i>les pincettes</i> , the tongs	<i>un cheval</i> , a horse
<i>une écuelle</i> , a porringer	<i>la pêle à feu</i> , the shovel	<i>un chien</i> , a dog
<i>un bassin</i> , a basin	<i>le fourgon</i> , the poker	<i>une fille</i> , a girl
<i>un essuemain</i> , a towel	<i>la fumée</i> , the smoke	<i>un garçon</i> , a boy
<i>une bouteille</i> , a bottle	<i>des allumettes</i> , the matches	<i>une femme</i> , a woman
<i>un verre</i> , a glass	<i>la mèche</i> , the tinder	<i>un homme</i> , a man
<i>un tire-bouchon</i> , a cork-screw	<i>une pierre à feu</i> , flint	<i>des pommes</i> , apples
<i>une chandelle</i> , a candle	<i>le fusil</i> , the steel	<i>des poires</i> , pears
<i>un chandelier</i> , a candlestick	<i>un chauderon</i> , a kettle	<i>des cerises</i> , cherries
<i>une bougie</i> , a wax candle	<i>un balai</i> , a broom.	<i>des prunes</i> , plums
<i>les mouchettes</i> , the snuffers	<i>Autres Choses.</i> Other Things.	<i>des amandes</i> , almonds
<i>un bureau</i> , a chest of drawers	<i>La naissance</i> , the birth	<i>des pêches</i> , peaches
<i>un coffre</i> , a trunk	<i>l'enfance</i> , childhood	<i>des figues</i> , figs
<i>une boîte</i> , a box	<i>la jeunesse</i> , youth	<i>des châtaignes</i> , chestnuts
<i>un berceau</i> , a cradle	<i>la vieillesse</i> , old age	<i>des noix</i> , walnuts
<i>le feu</i> , the fire	<i>la mort</i> , death	<i>des noisettes</i> , small nuts
<i>la cheminée</i> , the chimney	<i>le monde</i> , the world	<i>des avelines</i> , filberds
	<i>une ville</i> , a city	<i>des raisins</i> , grapes
		<i>des groseilles</i> , gooseberries.
		<i>des fraises</i> , strawberries.

## The most useful ADNOUNS, or ADJECTIVES.

*Agé*, m. *agée*, f. elderly  
*amer*, m. *amere*, f. bitter  
*ancien*, m. *ne*, f. ancient  
*aisé*, m. *aisée*, f. easy  
*badin*, m. *e*, f. playful  
*beau*, m. *belle*, f. fine, fair  
*blanc*, m. *blanche*, f. white, clean  
*boiteux*, m. *se*, f. lame  
*bon*, m. *ne*, f. good  
*borgue*, one-eyed  
*bruyant*, m. *e*, f. blustering  
*celebre*, famous  
*chaud*, m. *e*, f. warm  
*cher*, m. *e*, f. dear  
*court*, m. *e*, f. short  
*dernier*, m. *e*, f. the last  
*difficile*, hard, difficult  
*douloureux*, m. *se*, f. grievous  
*dur*, m. *e*, f. hard  
*doux*, m. *ce*, f. sweet  
*droit*, m. *e*, f. right

*effroyable*, frightful  
*enfantin*, m. *e*, f. childish  
*epais*, m. *se*, f. thick  
*exquis*, m. *e*, f. dainty  
*facile*, easy  
*faux*, m. *se*, f. false  
*fidelle*, faithful  
*fier*, m. *e*, f. haughty  
*frais*, m. *che*, f. cool, or fresh  
*François*, m. *e*, f. French  
*funeste*, fatal  
*galant*, m. *e*, f. complaisant  
*gauche*, left  
*glorieux*, m. *se*, f. glorious  
*gras*, m. *se*, f. fat  
*gros*, m. *se*, f. big  
*guerrier*, m. *e*, f. warlike  
*habile*, clever, able  
*hardi*, m. *e*, f. bold  
*haut*, m. *e*, f. high  
*humide*, wet

incroy-

*incroyable*, incredible  
*joli*, m. *e*, f. pretty  
*jeune*, young  
*joyeux*, m. *se*, f. joyful  
*laid*, m. *e*, f. ugly  
*languissant*, m. *e*, f. weak  
*lent*, m. *e*, f. slow  
*lourd*, m. *e*, f. heavy  
*maigre*, lean  
*mauvais*, m. *e*, f. bad  
*méchant*, m. *e*, f. wicked  
*mesquin*, m. *e*, f. sordid  
*moreau*, m. black  
*mûr*, m. *e*, f. ripe  
*neuf*, m. *ve*, f. new  
*noir*, m. *e*, f. black  
*nonchalant*, m. *e*, f. careless  
*nouveau*, m. }  
*nouvel*, m. } *nouvelle*, f. new  
*orageux*, m. *se*, f. stormy  
*orgueilleux*, m. *se*, f. proud  
 *paresseux*, m. *se*, f. idle  
*pauvre*, poor  
*plaisant*, m. *e*, f. pleasant  
*pesant*, m. *e*, f. heavy  
*petit*, m. *e*, f. little  
*plein*, m. *e*, f. full

*poli*, m. *e*, f. polite  
*prochain*, m. *e*, f. next  
*pueril*, childish  
*querelleux*, m. *se*, f. quarrelsome  
*quotidien*, m. *ne*, f. daily  
*redoutable*, formidable  
*rouge*, red  
*sain*, m. *e*, f. healthful  
*sablonneux*, m. *se*, f. sandy  
*sage*, wise  
*savant*, m. *e*, f. learned  
*sec*, m. *che*, f. dry  
*soigneux*, m. *se*, f. careful  
*sombre*, dark  
*teméraire*, rash  
*tiede*, lukewarm  
*timide*, fearful  
*triste*, sad  
*unique*, only  
*verd*, green  
*vieil*, or *vieux*, m. *vieille*, f. old  
*volage*, fickle  
*vrai*, m. *e*, f. true  
*vuide*, empty  
*vif*, m. *ve*, f. lively  
*zélé*, m. *e*, f. zealous.

A List



*A LIST of the most useful VERBS of the FIRST CONJUGATION, or ending in er.*

*Arriver*, to arrive  
*accabler*, to oppress  
*accepter*, to accept  
*accorder*, to grant  
*acheter*, to buy  
*achever*, to do  
*accuser*, to accuse  
*aider*, to help  
*adorer*, to adore  
*appeller*, to call  
*apporter*, to bring  
*appliquer*, to apply  
*acquiter*, to acquit  
*arrêter*, to stop  
*assurer*, to assure  
*avalier*, to swallow  
*badiner*, to play the  
 fool or joke  
*balayer*, to sweep  
*baiser*, to kiss  
*baptiser*, to christen

*blamer*, to blame  
*blesser*, to wound  
*broncher*, to tumble  
*briser*, to break  
*brûler*, to burn  
*cache*, to hide  
*cacheter*, to seal  
*casser*, to break  
*causer*, to cause  
*changer*, to change  
*chanter*, to sing  
*chauffer*, to warm  
*commander*, to order  
*chercher*, to look for  
*commencer*, to begin  
*compter*, to reckon  
*consoler*, to comfort  
*conserver*, to preserve  
*corriger*, to correct  
*couper*, to cut  
*danſer*, to dance

*dechirer*, to tare  
*declarer*, to declare  
*dejeuner*, to breakfast  
*demande*, to ask  
*deshabiller*, to undress  
*excuser*, to excuse  
*expliquer*, to explain  
*fâcher*, to vex  
*favoriser*, to favour  
*feliciter*, to wish  
*fermer*, to shut  
*frapper*, to strike  
*froter*, to rub  
*fricasser*, to fry  
*fumer*, to smok  
*gagner*, to gain  
*garder*, to keep  
*gâter*, to spoil  
*geler*, to freeze  
*gôûter*, to taste  
*gouverner*, to rule  
 graver,

<i>graver</i> , to engrave	<i>éprouver</i> , to try	<i>manier</i> , to handle
<i>gratter</i> , to scratch	<i>espérer</i> , to hope	<i>marcher</i> , to walk
<i>grêler</i> , to hail	<i>estimer</i> , to value	<i>mêler</i> , to mix
<i>gronder</i> , to scold	<i>étonner</i> , to astonish	<i>menacer</i> , to threaten
<i>habiller</i> , to dress	<i>éviter</i> , to shun	<i>mener</i> , to lead
<i>hasarder</i> , to venture	<i>imiter</i> , to imitate	<i>mépriser</i> , to despise
<i>honorer</i> , to honour	<i>ignorer</i> , to be ignorant	<i>mériter</i> , to deserve
<i>hésiter</i> , to stammer	<i>importuner</i> , to trouble	<i>monter</i> , to go up
<i>humilier</i> , to humble	<i>imprimer</i> , to print	<i>montrer</i> , to shew
<i> dérober</i> , to steal	<i>incommoder</i> , to trouble	<i>se moucher</i> , to blow
<i>désirer</i> , to desire	<i>ble</i> , to disturb	one's nose
<i>donner</i> , to give	<i>jouer</i> , to play	<i>mouiller</i> , to wet
<i>domter</i> , to tame	<i>jetter</i> , to throw	<i>nager</i> , to swim
<i>échauffer</i> , to warm	<i>irriter</i> , to provoke	<i>négliger</i> , to neglect
<i>eclairer</i> , to light	<i>juger</i> , to judge	<i>neiger</i> , to snow
<i>écouter</i> , to hearken	<i>jurer</i> , to swear	<i>nettoyer</i> , to clean
<i>effacer</i> , to blot out	<i>laisser</i> , to leave	<i>nier</i> , to deny
<i>effrayer</i> , to frighten	<i>lasser</i> , to tire	<i>nouer</i> , to tie
<i>élever</i> , to raise	<i>laver</i> , to wash	<i>nommer</i> , to name
<i>embarrasser</i> , to trouble	<i>lier</i> , to tie	<i>obliger</i> , to oblige
<i>ble</i>	<i>livrer</i> , to deliver	<i>occuper</i> , to employ
<i>empêcher</i> , to hinder	<i>louër</i> , to praise	<i>offenser</i> , to offend
<i>emprunter</i> , to borrow	<i>louër</i> , to hire	<i>opprimer</i> , to oppress
<i>enseigner</i> , to teach	<i>mâcher</i> , to chew	<i>ordonner</i> , to order
<i>envoyer</i> , to send	<i>manger</i> , to eat	<i>oter</i> , to take away
<i>épargner</i> , to spare		<i>oublier</i> , to forget

payer,

# FRENCH LANGUAGE.

III

<i>payer</i> , to pay	<i>prier</i> , to pray	<i>soupirer</i> , to sigh
<i>pardonner</i> , to forgive	<i>quereller</i> , to quarrel	<i>supplier</i> , to beseech
<i>parler</i> , to speak	<i>quitter</i> , to quit	<i>tâcher</i> , to endeavour
<i>partager</i> , to divide	<i>racomoder</i> , to mend	<i>travailler</i> , to work
<i>passer</i> , to pass	<i>raconter</i> , to relate	<i>tirer</i> , to draw
<i>percer</i> , to pierce	<i>railler</i> , to jeer or rally	<i>tomber</i> , to fall
<i>peser</i> , to weigh	<i>reculer</i> , to go back	<i>tromper</i> , to deceive
<i>piller</i> , to plunder	<i>regarder</i> , to look upon	<i>tuer</i> , to kill
<i>plier</i> , to bend	<i>recontrer</i> , to meet	<i>tonner</i> , to thunder
<i>pleurer</i> , to weep	<i>saluër</i> , to salute	<i>trouver</i> , to find
<i>porter</i> , to carry	<i>sauter</i> , to jump	<i>vanter</i> , to praise
<i>posseder</i> , to possess	<i>secher</i> , to dry	<i>veiller</i> , to set up
<i>prêcher</i> , to preach	<i>signer</i> , to subscribe	<i>venger</i> , to revenge
<i>promener</i> , to walk	<i>souper</i> , to sup	<i>voyager</i> , to travel
<i>prêter</i> , to lend		<i>voler</i> , to fly.

The above Verbs are all formed throughout their Moods and Tenses in the same Manner as *parler*, which is given as an Example of Verbs of the First Conjugation in the subjoined Table.

There is only one Irregular Verb in Use belonging to this Conjugation, viz. *aller*, to go, which is formed thus :

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Aller*, to go.

INDI-



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

Sing.

*Je vais*, I go.  
*tu vas*, thou goest.  
*il va*, he goes.

Plu.

*Nous allons*, we go.  
*vous allez*, you go.  
*ils vont*, they go.

## Imperfect.

Sing.

*J'allois*, I did go.  
*tu allois*, thou didst go.  
*il alloit*, he did go.

Plu.

*Nous allions*, we did go.  
*vous alliez*, you did go.  
*ils alloient*, they did go.

## Preterite.

Sing.

*J'allai*, I went.  
*tu allas*, thou wentest.  
*il alla*, he went.

Plu.

*Nous allâmes*, we went.  
*vous allâtes*, you went.  
*ils allèrent*, they went.

## Future.

Sing.

*J'irai*, I shall or will go.  
*tu iras*, thou shalt or wilt go.  
*il ira*, he shall or will go.

Plu.

*Nous irons*, we shall or will go.  
*vous irez*, you shall or will go.  
*ils iront*, they shall or will go.

IMPE-

# F R E N C H L A N G U A G E 113

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Plu.
<i>va,</i> go thou	<i>Allons,</i> let us go.
<i>qu'il aille,</i> let him go	<i>allez,</i> go you.
	<i>qu'ils aillent,</i> let them go.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Sing.	Plu.
<i>Que j'aile,</i> that I may go.	<i>que nous allions,</i> that we may go.
<i>que tu ailles,</i> that thou mayst go.	<i>que vous alliez,</i> that you may go.
<i>qu'il aille,</i> that he may go.	<i>qu'ils aillent,</i> that they may go.

### Imperfect.

Sing.	Plu.
<i>J'irois,</i> I should go	<i>Nous irions,</i> we should go.
<i>tu irois,</i> thou shouldst go.	<i>vous iriez,</i> you should go.
<i>il iroit,</i> he should go.	<i>ils iroient,</i> they should go.

### Preterite.

Sing.	Plu.
<i>Que j'allasse,</i> that I might go.	<i>Que nous allassions,</i> that we, &c.
<i>que tu allasses,</i> that thou mightst go.	<i>que vous allassiez,</i> that you, &c.
<i>qu'il allât,</i> that he might go.	<i>qu'ils allassent,</i> that they, &c.

PAR-

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Allant, going.

Preterite.

Sing.

Allé, m. allée, f. gone.

Plu.

Allés, m. allées, f. gone.

VERBS of the SECOND CONJUGATION, or ending in ir.

Abolir, to abolish	late or bring to no-	benir, to bless
abrutir, to besot	thing	blanchir, to whiten
accomplir, to accom-	appauvrir, to grow	cherir, to cherish
plish	poor	choisir, to chuse
adoucir, to sweeten	applaudir, to applaud	divertir, to divert
affermir, to shut	assortir, to match	éblouir, to dazzle
agir, to act	assujettir, to subject	eclaircir, to clear
aigrir, to anger	avertir, to warn	élargir, to widen
amortir, to quench	banir, to banish	endurcir, to harden
anéantir, to annihili-	bâtir, to build	engloutir, swallow up
		enrichir,



<i>enrichir</i> , to enrich	<i>hàir</i> , to hate	<i>refroidir</i> , to grow cold
<i>ensevelir</i> , to bury	<i>investir</i> , to invest	<i>remplir</i> , to fill
<i>etrecir</i> , to straighten	<i>jouir</i> , to enjoy	<i>réjouir</i> , to rejoice
<i>établir</i> , to establish	<i>languir</i> , to languish	<i>resplendir</i> , to shine
<i>évanouir</i> , to faint	<i>meurir</i> , to repent	<i>retentir</i> , to resound
<i>finir</i> , to finish	<i>meurtrir</i> , to bruise	<i>réussir</i> , to succeed
<i>fournir</i> , to furnish	<i>nourrir</i> , to nourish	<i>saisir</i> , to seize
<i>fleurir</i> , to flourish	<i>obéir</i> , to obey	<i>subir</i> , to undergo
<i>frémir</i> , to tremble	<i>pàler</i> , to grow pale	<i>ternir</i> , to tarnish
<i>garantir</i> , to warrant	<i>périr</i> , to perish	<i>vieillir</i> , to grow old
<i>gémir</i> , to groan	<i>polir</i> , to polish	<i>unir</i> , to unite.
<i>guérir</i> , to cure	<i>pourrir</i> , to corrupt	

The Variations of these Verbs may also be seen in the sub-joined Table, where *punir* is given as an Example of Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

The Irregular Verbs of this Conjugation are the following Twenty-four, viz.

<i>bouillir</i> , to boil	<i>ouïr</i> , to hear	<i>servir</i> , to serve
<i>courir</i> , to run	<i>partir</i> , to go away	<i>sortir</i> , to go out
<i>couvrir</i> , to cover	<i>sentir</i> , to stink	<i>tenir</i> , to hold
<i>cueillir</i> , to gather	<i>querir</i> , to fetch	<i>venir</i> , to come
<i>dormir</i> , to sleep	<i>acquérir</i> , to acquire	<i>vetir</i> , to clothe
<i>faillir</i> , to fail	<i>repentir</i> , to repent	<i>offrir</i> , to offer
<i>fuïr</i> , to fly	<i>saillir</i> , to leap	<i>souffrir</i> , to suffer.
<i>hàir</i> , to hate	<i>assaillir</i> , to assault	

VERBS

VERBS of the THIRD CONJUGATION, or ending  
in oir.

*Recevoir*, to receive | *appercevoir*, to perceive | *devoir*, to owe.  
*concevoir*, to conceive | *decevoir*, to deceive

*Devoir* is given in the Table as the Example of the Variations of Verbs of this Conjugation, which see.

The Irregular Verbs of this Conjugation are the Eleven following :

<i>Seoir</i> , to sit	<i>vouloir</i> , to be willing	<i>mouvoir</i> , to move
<i>s'asseoir</i> , to sit down	<i>choir</i> , to fall	<i>pouvoir</i> , to be able
<i>valoir</i> , to be worth	<i>dechoir</i> , to decay	<i>savoir</i> , to know.
<i>voir</i> , to see	<i>echoir</i> to fall or expire	

VERBS of the FOURTH CONJUGATION, or ending  
in re.

<i>Descendre</i> , to go down	<i>mordre</i> , to bite	<i>tondre</i> to shear
<i>fendre</i> , to cleave	<i>perdre</i> , to lose	<i>tordre</i> , to twist
<i>fondre</i> , to melt	<i>depandre</i> , to spread	<i>vendre</i> , to sell.
<i>pendre</i> , to hang	<i>repondre</i> , to answer	
<i>rendre</i> , to render	<i>tendre</i> , to bend	

Their

Their Compounds, or Verbs derived from them, are Eighteen, viz.

<i>Condescendre</i> , to con- descend	<i>repandre</i> , to hang down	<i>detendre</i> , to unbend
<i>confondre</i> , to convict	<i>suspendre</i> , to suspend	<i>entendre</i> , to under- stand
<i>se morfondre</i> , to catch cold	<i>correspondre</i> , to cor- respond	<i>etendre</i> , to stretch out
<i>refondre</i> , to melt a- gain	<i>reperdre</i> , to lose again	<i>pretendre</i> , to pretend
<i>remordre</i> , to bite a- gain	<i>corrompre</i> , to cor- rupt	<i>retondre</i> , to shear a- gain
<i>dependre</i> , to depend	<i>interrompre</i> , to inter- rupt	<i>retordre</i> , to twist a- gain.

See the Variations of *Vendre* in the subjoined Table.

The Irregulars of this Conjugation are Thirty-two in Number, which follow :

<i>battre</i> , to beat	<i>conduire</i> , to lead	<i>frire</i> , to fry
<i>boire</i> , to drink	<i>confire</i> , to preserve	<i>lire</i> , to read
<i>braire</i> , to bray	<i>connoître</i> , to know	<i>mettre</i> , to put
<i>bruire</i> , to roar	<i>coudre</i> , to sew	<i>moudre</i> , to grind
<i>circconcire</i> , to circum- cise	<i>croire</i> , to believe	<i>naître</i> , to be born
<i>clorre</i> , to close	<i>dire</i> , to say	<i>paitre</i> , to feed
<i>conclure</i> , to conclude	<i>écrire</i> , to write	<i>repaitre</i> , to feed
	<i>faire</i> , to make	<i>plaire</i> , to please
		<i>prendre</i> ,



<i>prendre</i> , to take	<i>absoudre</i> , to absolve	<i>traire</i> , to milk
<i>rire</i> , to laugh	<i>suffire</i> , to suffice	<i>vaincre</i> , to overcome
<i>soudre</i> , to solve	<i>suivre</i> , to follow	<i>vivre</i> , to live.

Note, Most of the Irregular Verbs of the several Conjugations are, as hath been already observed, exemplified in the First Part of this little Work in those Tenses wherein they are most commonly used: however, all of them are formed in the ~~First~~ Perfect and Future Tenses of the Indicative Mood with the same Terminations as the Regular Verbs.

## A D V E R B S.

### OF TIME.

*Maintenant*, } now  
*presentement*, }  
*aujourd'hui*, to-day  
*hier*, yesterday  
*demain*, to-morrow  
*à cette heure*, at this time  
*tantôt*, or *tout à l'heure*, by and by  
*auparavant*, before  
*dernièrement*, lately

*nouvellement*,  
*recemment*, } newly  
*tout fraîchement*, }  
*depuis peu*, not long since  
*ci après*, }  
*désormais*, } henceforth, hereafter  
*dorénavant*, }  
*à l'avenir*, for the future  
*dans peu*, shortly  
*d'ici*, hence, — as  
*dans un an d'ici*, a year hence  
*l'année*

*l'année passée*, the last year  
*l'an qui vient*, the year to come,  
     next year  
*toujours*, always  
*jamais*, never  
*à jamais*, } always  
*pour toujours*, }  
*souvent*, often  
*rarement*, seldom  
*de tems en tems*, now and then  
*quelques fois*, sometimes  
*avant-hier*, the day before yesterday  
*hier au soir*, last night  
*après demain*, after to-morrow  
*autrefois*, formerly  
*tous les jours*, every day  
*journellement*, daily  
*cependant*, in the mean while  
*presque toujours*, most commonly  
*la plus part du tems*, most time  
*déjà*, already, yet  
*pas encore*, not yet  
*de nuit*, in the night time  
*de jour*, in the day time  
*tard*, late  
*trop tard*, too late  
*de bonne heure*, betimes  
*de bon matin*, early

*tôt*, soon  
*trop tôt*, too soon  
*de nouveau*, } again  
*derechef*, }  
*quand*, } when  
*lorsque*, }  
*une autre fois*, another time  
*puis*, then  
*depuis*, since  
*encore*, as yet  
*lors*, }  
*pour lors*, } then.  
*alors*, }

## OF PLACE.

*ici*, *ça*, here  
*là*, there  
*deçà*, on this side  
*delà*, on that side  
*par ici*, this way  
*par là*, that way  
*dedans*, within  
*dehors*, without  
*où*, where  
*de côté et d'autre*, up and down  
*par tout*, every where  
*nulle part*, no where

quelque

*quelque part*, some where  
*ailleurs*, elsewhere  
*de tous côtés*, on every side  
*tout autour*, round, round about  
*en haut*, above  
*en bas*, down  
*là haut*, above  
*là bas*, below  
*dessus*, over  
*dessous*, under  
*devant*, before  
*derrière*, behind  
*d'où*, from whence  
*d'ici*, from hence  
*de là*, from thence  
*de quel endroit*, from what place  
*par deçà*, on this side  
*par delà*, on that side  
*près, proche*, near  
*loin*, far  
*y*, there, to it, to them,  
*en*, of it, of them &c.

## OF QUANTITY.

*combien*, how much, how many  
*assez*, enough

*trop*, too much, too many  
*beaucoup*, much  
*plus, davantage*, more  
*moins*, less  
*tant soit peu*, but a little, or never  
*so little*  
*point du tout*, not at all  
*tant*, so much  
*autant*, as much  
*tout au plus*, at the most  
*fort bien*, very well  
*à tout le moins*, at the least  
*pour le moins*, for less  
*quasi*, } almost  
*presque*, }  
*guere*, but little  
*à peu près*, very near  
*à demi*, by halves  
*tout à fait*, quite.

## OF NUMBER.

*une fois*, once  
*deux fois*, twice  
*tant de fois*, so many times  
*davantage*, more, farther  
*plusieurs fois*, several times

*combien*



*combien de fois*, how many times  
*de deux jours l'un*, every other day  
*de trois en trois jours*, every third day.

OF ORDER.

*en premier lieu*, in the first place  
*avant toutes choses*, before all  
*après tout*, after all  
*ensuite*, afterwards  
*enfin*, at last  
*de front*, or } abreast  
*de rang*, }  
*de file*, } one after another  
*à la file*, }  
*de suite*, together, or one after another  
*à tour*, by turns.

OF AFFIRMATION.

*oui*, yes  
*oui-da*, yes forsooth  
*oui vraiment*, yes indeed  
*certes*, truly  
*véritablement*, truly

*en vérité*, indeed  
*à la vérité*, 'tis true indeed  
*à dire vrai*, to speak the truth  
*sans doute*, without doubt.

OF DENYING, OR NEGATIVE.

*non*, *ne*, *ni*, } no, not  
*point*, *pas*, }  
*point du tout*, not at all  
*nullement*, by no means  
*en nulle manière*, in no wise.

OF DOUBT.

*peut-être*, perhaps  
*cela se peut*, that may be.

OF DESIGN.

*exprès*, on purpose  
*à dessein*, designedly  
*de propos*, } in good earnest.  
*delibéré*, }  
*tout de bon*, }

## OF RASHNESS.

*à l'étourdi*, rashly, heedlessly  
*à la volée*, at random  
*brusquement*, bluntly  
*à la hâte*, in haste.

## OF OPPORTUNITY.

*à point nommé*, in the nick of time  
*tout à point*, very seasonably  
*à propos*, seasonably, aptly, pat,  
 in time  
*commodément*, conveniently.

## OF DIFFICULTY.

*à regret*, against one's will  
*à contre cœur*, against the grain  
*à peine*, hardly  
*mal-aisément*, with much ado.

## OF HASTE.

*vite, vitement*, quickly  
*promptement*, readily  
*tout à coup*, on a sudden  
*tout d'un coup*, out of hand  
*subitement*, suddenly.

## OF MODERATION.

*peu à peu*, by little and little, by  
 degrees  
*pas à pas*, step by step  
*tout beau*, } fair and softly.  
*tout doucement*, }

## OF QUALITY.

*bien*, well  
*mieux*, better  
*mal*, ill, or bad  
*pire*, worse,—of which compa-  
 risons are made  
*justement* justly.

## PREPOSITIONS.

## GOVERNING.

*A*, to, or at  
*après*, after  
*avant*, before  
*avec*, with, or withal  
*chez*, to, or at  
*contre*, against  
*dans*, in  
*dès*, from  
*deça*, on this side  
*delà*, on that side  
*depuis*, since  
*derrière*, behind  
*devant*, before  
*dessus*, upon  
*dessous*, under  
*de dessus*, from above  
*de dessous*, from under  
*durant*, during  
*en*, in, into  
*suivant*, according to  
*sur*, on, or upon  
*touchant*, touching, or concerning  
*vers*, towards

*à travers*, across  
*entre*, between  
*envers*, towards  
*environ*, about  
*moiennant*, for, provided  
*nonobstant*, notwithstanding  
*outré*, besides, over and above  
*par*, by  
*par dehors*, without  
*par dessus*, over, above  
*par dessous*, under, below  
*de*, from  
*parmi*, among  
*pendant*, during  
*pour*, for  
*sans*, without  
*hormis*, except  
*joignant*, next  
*à l'abri de*, sheltered from  
*à cause de*, because of  
*à couvert*, under shelter  
*à l'endroit*, towards  
*à l'égard*, with regard or respect,  
 concerning



*à l'entour*, round  
*à l'envi*, in emulation  
*à l'égal*, in comparison  
*à l'insçu*, without the knowledge  
*à la réserve*, except, but  
*à la manière*, after the manner  
*à la mode*, after the fashion  
*à raison de*, at the rate of  
*à fleur de terre*, close or even with  
 the ground  
*à fleur d'eau*, even with the water  
*au dehors*, out, without  
*au deça*, on this side  
*au delà*, on that side  
*au dessus*, over, or upon  
*au dessous*, under  
*au devant*, before  
*au derrière*, behind  
*au dedans*, in, within  
*au milieu*, in the middle  
*auprès*, near  
*au prix*, in comparison  
*autour*, about  
*au travers*, cross, through  
*aux environs*, about or round about  
*ensuite*, after  
*bors*, but  
*alors*, then

*loin*, far

*près*,

*proche*, } near

*vis à vis*, against, opposite

*jusques*, till

*conformément*, according

*par hazard*, by chance

*s'il arrivoit*, if it should happen.

#### OF CHOICE.

*plûtôt*, rather

*mieux*, better

*sur-tout*, above all, especially

*avant que*, before that.

#### OF COMPARISON.

*comme*, as, like

*ainsi*,

*de même*, } so, thus,

*également*, equally

*que*, than

*moins*, less

*plus*, more.

OF INTERROGATION OR ASKING.

*pourquoi*, why  
*pourquoi non*, why not  
*que*, what, why  
*comment*, how  
*à quoi bon*, to what purpose.

TO GIVE REASON.

*parce que*, } because.  
*à cause que*, }

OF SEPARATION.

*separément*, separately  
*à l'écart*, aside, out of the way.

OF SHEWING.

*voici*, see here, here is, or behold  
*voilà*, there is, see there, or behold

OF GIVING CONSENT.

*d'accord*, agreed  
*soit*, well and good  
*tope*, done, I will  
*supposez que*, suppose that.

OF FORBIDDING.

*gardez vous bien de*, have a care  
 not, or be sure not  
*prenez garde que*, have a care that.

OF CONFUSION.

*pêle-mêle*, in confusion  
*au retour*, the wrong way  
*sans devant derrière*, preposterously  
*sans dessus dessous*, topsy turvy  
*à l'envers*, the wrong side.

CONJUNCTIONS.

JOINING.

*Et*, and  
*aussi*, also  
*encore*, yet, still  
*ensemble*, together

*conjointement*, jointly  
*au reste*, as for the rest  
*enfin*, finally  
*de plus*, moreover.

## DISJOINING.

*ou*, or  
*soit que*, whether  
*encore que*, though  
*ni*, neither, nor  
*bien que*, } though, although.  
*quoique*, }

## CONTRARY.

*mais*, but  
*que*, than, but  
*cependant*, in the mean time  
*pourtant*, however  
*nonobstant*, notwithstanding  
*toutefois*, yet, but still  
*néanmoins*, nevertheless.

## CONDITIONAL.

*si*, if, whether  
*à condition que*, on condition that  
*pourvu que*, provided that  
*à moins que*, unless that.

## GIVING REASON.

*parce que*, because  
*d'autant que*, } whereas, forasmuch  
*si ce que*, }  
*vû que*, seeing that  
*car*, for  
*afin que*, that, to the end that, in  
 order to.

## CONCLUSIVE.

*donc*, then, therefore  
*de sorte que*, so that  
*c'est pourquoi*, therefore  
*pour cet effet*, to that end.

## CONTINUATIVE.

*au reste*, as for the rest  
*il certe*, and indeed  
*en effet*, indeed  
*tant-y-a*, however  
*sinon*, but, unless.

CAR-



# FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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CARDINAL NUMBERS, which join Units together.

Un,	One,	1.	I.
Deux,	Two,	2.	II.
Trois,	Three,	3.	III.
Quatre,	Four,	4.	IV.
Cinq,	Five,	5.	V.
Six,	Six,	6.	VI.
Sept,	Seven,	7.	VII.
Huit,	Eight,	8.	VIII.
Neuf,	Nine,	9.	IX.
Dix,	Ten,	10.	X.
Onze,	Eleven,	11.	XI.
Douze,	Twelve,	12.	XII.
Treize,	Thirteen,	13.	XIII.
Quatorze,	Fourteen,	14.	XIV.
Quinze,	Fifteen,	15.	XV.
Seize,	Sixteen,	16.	XVI.
Dix-sept,	Seventeen,	17.	XVII.
Dix-huit,	Eighteen,	18.	XVIII.
Dix-neuf,	Nineteen,	19.	XIX.
Vingt,	Twenty,	20.	XX.
Vingt & un,	One and Twenty,	21.	XXI.
Vingt-deux,	Two and Twenty,	22.	XXII.
Vingt-trois,	Three and Twenty,	23.	XXIII.
Vingt-quatre,	Four and Twenty,	24.	XXIV.
			Vingt-

Vingt-cinq,	<i>Five and Twenty,</i>	25.	XXV.
Vingt-six,	<i>Six and Twenty,</i>	26.	XXVI.
Vingt-sept,	<i>Seven and Twenty,</i>	27.	XXVII.
Vingt-huit,	<i>Eight and Twenty,</i>	28.	XXVIII.
Vingt-neuf,	<i>Nine and Twenty,</i>	29.	XXIX.
Trente,	<i>Thirty,</i>	30.	XXX.
Trente & un,	<i>One and Thirty,</i>	31.	XXXI.
Trente-deux, &c.	<i>Two and Thirty, &amp;c.</i>	32, &c.	XXXII, &c.
Quarante,	<i>Forty,</i>	40.	XL.
Cinquante,	<i>Fifty,</i>	50.	L.
Soixante	<i>Sixty,</i>	60.	LX.
Soixante & un,	<i>Sixty-one,</i>	61.	LXI.
Soixante & deux, } &c.	<i>Sixty-two, &amp;c.</i>	62, &c.	LXII, &c.
Soixante & dix,	<i>Seventy,</i>	70.	LXX.
Soixante & onze,	<i>Seventy-one,</i>	71.	LXXI.
Soixante & } douze, &c. }	<i>Seventy-two, &amp;c.</i>	72, &c.	LXXII, &c.
Quatre-vingt,	<i>Eighty,</i>	80.	LXXX.
Quatre-vingt-un,	<i>Eighty-one,</i>	81.	LXXXI.
Quatre-vingt- } deux, &c. }	<i>Eighty-two, &amp;c.</i>	82, &c.	LXXXII, &c.
Quatre-vingt- } dix, }	<i>Ninety,</i>	90.	XC.
Quatre-vingt- } onze, &c. }	<i>Ninety-one, &amp;c.</i>	91, &c.	XCI, &c.
Cent,	<i>a Hundred,</i>	100.	C.

Cent-

# FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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Cent-un, &c.	a Hundred & One,	101.	CI, &c.
Six-vingts,	{ a Hundred and Twenty,	120.	CXX.
Cent-vingt & un, &c.	{ a Hundred and Twenty-one,	121, &c.	CXXI, &c.
Cent-trente, &c.	{ a Hundred and Thirty,	130, &c.	CXXX, &c.
Deux-cens,	Two Hundred,	200.	CC.
Trois-cens,	Three Hundred,	300.	CCC.
Quatre-cens,	Four Hundred,	400.	CD.
Cinq-cens,	Five Hundred,	500.	D or IJ.
Six-cens,	Six Hundred,	600.	DC.
Sept-cens,	Seven Hundred,	700.	DCC.
Huit-cens,	Eight Hundred,	800.	DCCC.
Neuf-cens,	Nine Hundred,	900.	CM. or DCCCC.
Mille,	a Thousand,	1000.	M. or CIJ.
Deux Mille,	Two Thousand,	2000.	II CIJ or II.M.
Trois Mille,	Three Thousand,	3000.	III.M.
Quatre Mille,	Four Thousand,	4000.	IV.M.
Cinq Mille,	Five Thousand,	5000.	V.M.
Six Mille,	Six Thousand,	6000.	VI.M.
Sept Mille,	Seven Thousand,	7000.	VII.M.
Huit Mille,	Eight Thousand,	8000.	VIII.M.
Neuf Mille,	Nine Thousand,	9000.	IX.M.
Dix Mille,	Ten Thousand,		
10000.			
			XM or CCIJ. or XCIJ.
			Vingt



Vingt Mille, 20000.	Twenty Thousand, XXCII.
Trente Mille, 30000.	Thirty Thousand, XXXCII.
Quarante Mille, 40000.	Forty Thousand, XLCCII.
Cinquante Mille, 50000.	Fifty Thousand, LCCII.
Cent Mille, 100000.	a Hundred Thousand, CCCII.
Deux Cens Mille, 200000.	Two Hundred Thousand, CC.M. or CC.00.
Cinq Cens Mille, 500000.	Five Hundred Thousand, DM. or D.00
un Million, 1000000.	a Million, CCCCII.

ORDINAL NUMBERS, which denote the Order and Rank of Things.

le Premier.	1r.	the First.	1st.
le Second, le Deuxième.	2e.	the Second.	2d.
le Troisième.	3e.	the Third.	3d.
le Quatrième.	4e.	the Fourth.	4th.
le Cinquième.	5e.	the Fifth.	5th.
le Sixième.	6e.	the Sixth.	6th.
le Septième.	7e.	the Seventh.	7th.
			le

# FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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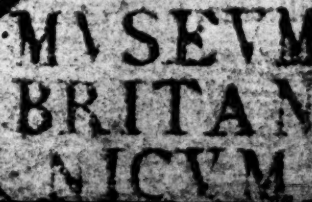
le Huitième.	8e.	<i>the Eighth.</i>	8th.
le Neuvième.	9e.	<i>the Ninth.</i>	9th.
le Dixième.	10e.	<i>the Tenth.</i>	10th.
le Onzième.	11e.	<i>the Eleventh.</i>	11th.
le Douzième.	12e.	<i>the Twelfth.</i>	12th.
le Trezième.	13e.	<i>the Thirteenth.</i>	13th.
le Quatorzième.	14e.	<i>the Fourteenth.</i>	14th.
le Quinzième.	15e.	<i>the Fifteenth.</i>	15th.
le Seizième.	16e.	<i>the Sixteenth.</i>	16th.
le Dix-septième.	17e.	<i>the Seventeenth.</i>	17th.
le Dix-huitième.	18e.	<i>the Eighteenth.</i>	18th.
le Dix-neuvième.	19e.	<i>the Nineteenth.</i>	19th.
le Vingtième.	20e.	<i>the Twentieth.</i>	20th.
le Vingt & unième,		<i>the Twenty-first.</i>	
le Vingt-deuxième, &c.		<i>the Twenty-second, &amp;c.</i>	
le Trentième,		<i>the Thirtieth.</i>	
le Quarantième,		<i>the Fortieth.</i>	
le Cinquantième,		<i>the Fiftieth.</i>	
le Soixantième,		<i>the Sixtieth.</i>	
le Soixante & dixième,		<i>the Seventieth.</i>	
le Quatre-vingtième,		<i>the Eightieth.</i>	
le Quatre-vingt-dixième,		<i>the Ninetieth.</i>	
le Centième,		<i>the Hundredth.</i>	
le Cent-cinquantième,		<i>the Hundred-and-fiftieth.</i>	
le Deux-centième,		<i>the Two-hundredth.</i>	
le Millième,		<i>the Thousandth.</i>	

Col.

## COLLECTIVE NUMBERS, which denote a Plurality of Things.

- Untercet, a stanza of three verses.  
 une tierce, a tierce, a sequence of  
     three cards.  
 un tricon, a trial, or pair-royal.  
 un quatrain, a quatrain, a stanza  
     of four verses.  
 une quarte, a quart, a fourth.  
 un sixain, a stanza of six verses,  
     also six packs of cards.  
 un huitain, a stanza of 8 verses.  
 une huitaine, eight days together.  
 un huitième, the eighth part.  
 une huitième, a sequence of  
     eight cards.  
 une octave, an octave, a stanza  
     of eight verses, &c.  
 une neuvaïne, a novena, a nine  
     days devotion.  
 un neuvième, a ninth part or day.  
 un dizain, a stanza of ten verses.  
 une dizaine, ten, tithing.  
 un dixième, a tenth.  
 une douzaine, a dozen.  
 une demi-douzaine, half a dozen.  
 un quinzain, fifteen.  
 une quinzaine, fifteen things.  
 une quinte, a quint, fifth, or  
     quintal.  
 une vingtaine, a score, or twenty.  
 un vingtième, a twentieth part.  
 une trentaine, thirty.  
 un trentain, thirty.  
 une quarantaine, forty, quaran-  
     tain.  
 une cinquantaine, fifty.  
 une soixantaine, the number of  
     sixty.  
 une centaine, a hundred.  
 un millier, a thousand.  
 un million, a million.  
 un milliart, ten hundred or thou-  
     sand millions.  
 un milliaite, thousands and thou-  
     sands, a vast number.

P I N I


 A rectangular stamp with a double border. Inside, the words "MUSEVM", "BRITAN", and "NICVM" are arranged vertically in a serif font.
 

MUSEVM  
 BRITAN  
 NICVM